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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 169 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1935 [illegible] PAGES

SENSATIONAL ARMY PURGE IN TOKYO

Egypt Gives Lead To Powers

Shows How Italo-Abyssinian Tangle Can Be Ended

BAN ON CAMEL EXPORT TO ERITREA

CAIRO, July 16.

The Government has banned the export of Egyptian camels to Eritrea following reports of increased activity on the part of the Italian agents purchasing camels in Upper Egyptian markets for despatch to Eritrea.—Reuter.

ITALY'S TEN NEW SUBMARINES

Designed For Use In Confined Areas Like Mediterranean

ROME, July 16.

Italy's 10 new submarines, with a displacement of 600 tons each and a length of 195 feet have been designed for the use in confined areas, such as the Mediterranean, with a speed of 15 knots and carrying 3 nine inch guns and 6 torpedo tubes. Italy already possesses 50 submarines of which 19 are of this type.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI WILL FLY TO ERITREA

ROME, July 15.

Signor Mussolini is expected to visit Eritrea by aeroplane within a few weeks to review the troops and deliver inspiring speeches before the campaign opens.

Well-informed circles deny that the Italian Government have made any proposals for settlement of the dispute.—Reuter.

End Of Madras-Bombay Degree Dispute?

Southern 'Varsity Removes Cause Of Friction

("Chronicle" Exclusive.)

"The Chronicle" definitely understands that an amicable settlement of the controversy that has been raging between the Bombay and Madras Universities on the question of recognition of degrees, will soon be announced.

The Trouble

Inquiries show that the whole trouble arose over the interpretation of the Ordinance passed by the Madras University in 1931, giving recognition to all the Bombay degrees. Later it was found by the Registrar that the Ordinance could not apply to regulations referring to M.A. and other post-graduate studies.

Legal Advice

Though there was the mention of recognition of all the degrees in the Ordinance, the Legal Adviser of the Madras University was of opinion that unless a separate Ordinance recognising the M.A. and other degrees, specifically mentioning the regulations concerned was passed, the Bombay graduates could not be allowed to sit for the M.A. examination of the Madras University.

It is worth noting that both the Madras and the Bombay Universities are not at all perturbed on the question of recognition of the LL.M., M.D. and M.S. degrees of either University. The main question for which the threatened non-recognition of the Madras degrees by the Bombay University, was the non-admittance of the Bombay graduates for the Madras M.A. degrees.

It is also worth noting that there are two ways of obtaining the M.A. degree in the Madras University. One is that a student, who gets the B.A. (Hons.) degree automatically obtains the M.A. degree after two years on the payment of fees of about Rs. 25 And the second is by appearing for the M.A. degree examination.

NO ROOM FOR CONTROVERSY.

Our representative saw members of Syndicate from both the Universities and both of them expressed surprise at the view that the other had taken on the question. Both were agreed that there ought not to be any controversy between sister Universities and things should be carried on by mutual adjustment. There ought to be more and more recognition of the degrees of the sister Universities.

The misunderstanding that had been created by the interpretation of the 1934 Ordinance was sought to be set right as early as possible by the members of the Madras University Senate, while the Bombay University thought that the non-recognition of its B.A. degree was an insult to its standard and immediately set about mending matters as they thought fit. Hence all the students from the Madras University that were admitted into the colleges in Bombay were warned that if the Madras University refused to recognise the Bombay B.A. degree then their admittance would be cancelled.

MADRAS MENDS MATTERS

The Madras University Syndicate met on Saturday last and, it is reliably understood, passed a resolution recognising the Bombay graduate who wanted to study for the Madras M.A. degree. Since the Academic Council which will be meeting in August, has to pass an Ordinance on the lines recommended by the Senate, the formal official letter of recognition will not reach the Bombay University Registrar till August. But the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, it is understood, will be immediately, writing to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University explaining to him in detail the reasons that were responsible for the misunderstanding.

BAN ON WOMEN LIFTED

London County Council Decides Wives Can Be Doctors And Teachers

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 16.

The London County Council by 76 votes to 37 approved the removal of the ban on women teachers and doctors on their marriage which was in force since 1923 with exceptions in the case of certain residential appointments.

WON'T CURE UNEMPLOYMENT

Govt. Will Flatly Reject Lloyd George's Suggestion

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July, 15.

"Parliamentary opinion veered towards general elections during next spring, thanks to the clarification of the atmosphere by the Government's rejection of Mr. Lloyd George's 250 million sterling "New Deal" proposals tonight. As a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's action in publishing the outline of his scheme to-day the Government is preparing to reasoned statement which it is understood will flatly reject such suggestions like the nationalisation of coal, cotton, iron and steel industries, and pensions at sixty, which, would cost £100,000,000 annually.

Mr. Lloyd George will be told that his scheme won't cure unemployment and cannot be effected for two years as he suggests without the abolition of the parliamentary control.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that he will challenge the government on the scheme in the next election. Cautious parliamentarians are urging that the delay of the election until spring would enable the newly-formed government to place their case before the country more effectively than it was hitherto possible.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

Sequel To Breaches Between Bhawi And Bilara

JODHPUR, July 16.

Owing to breaches between Bhawi and Bilara, through communication to Bilara is suspended and is not expected to be restored for at least a week. All trains will continue to run from the Pipar Road as far as Bhawi.—United Press.

LORD DALZIEL DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 16.

Death has occurred of Lord Dalziel.

(Lord Dalziel was Life Governor of St. George's Hospital and London Hospital. He was also a Liberal M.P., for Kircaldy Borghs 1892-1921. He was 67 years old at the time of his death.)

Gen. Mazaki Sacked

MINISTER'S WAR ON YOUNGER CLIQUE

Emperor Approves Sweeping Changes

TOKIO, July 16.

A sensation was caused country-wide by the dismissal of Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, Inspector-General of Military Training, one of the highest posts on the General Staff. The War Minister's action is believed to be the first step in his determination to reassert his control over the army, particularly the Kwantung section in Manchukuo and North China. This section has maintained rather an independent attitude since 1931 owing to the activities of the so-called Younger clique consisting of Chiefs of staff and Military attaches.

The Emperor has approved the sweeping changes and promotions affecting several thousand officers. These measures aim at strengthening the unity of the army.—Reuter.

TWENTY FOUR HOURS MOTORING

John Cobb Breaks Previous Record By Doing 134.7 Miles Per Hour

(Special Cable.)

SALTLAKE CITY, July 16.

Driving the 650 Napier rail one ton car John Cobb and Cod Rivers, Te Rose Richards, C. I. P. Dodson broke the record for 24 hours with 3235 miles averaging 134.7 miles per hour. The previous record was 3035 miles equivalent to 127.22 miles per hour.

HAPPY END OF KUDAN CASE

All 71 Accused Released

AJMERE, July 16.

Jat leaders Kaluram and Panneysingh inform Kunwar Ratisingh, President, Rajputana Jat Sabha, telegraphically from Sikar that all the 71 accused of the Kudan Case were released yesterday.

Kunwar Ratisingh and Mr. Harisingh, President of the Sikar Jat Panchayat have telegraphically thanked the Sikar authorities.—United Press.

MORE JATS ARRESTED IN SIKAR

Women's Jathas Reach Jaipur

AJMER, July 15.

Five Jats belonging to Gokulpura and one to Madhopura are reported to have been arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Bajor Thana of Sikar. They were, it is stated, going to Jaipur to join the Jats, who have collected there to request the Vice-President, Jaipur Council to appoint an independent inquiry committee to investigate the alleged excesses perpetrated on the Jats in Sikar Thikana.

Sikar lorries are reported to be making rounds in the rural area from which the Jats set out for Jaipur.

A large number of Jat women are also reported to have reached Jaipur under the leadership of Choudhari Ishar Singh's wife. The influx is increasing day by day.

The Secretary of the All-India Jat Maha Sabha has telegraphically advised the Jats to leave only a few representatives at Jaipur and has informed that he himself would reach there on the 16th July.—United Press.

GUNMAN SHOOTS AT MOURNERS

But Display Of Force Eliminates Disturbance At Belfast

LONDON, July 16.

There was an amazing scene at Belfast when the big funeral procession of a man killed in the recent disturbances was fired on in the notorious York Street. A shot came from a concealed gunman in a building which the crowd immediately made a dash. A detachment of the Border Regiment with fixed bayonets and extra police dashed to the scene and held back the advancing mob. An ambulance carried off the wounded youths the police in "cage" cars drove up and then the fire brigade as clouds of smoke were seen pouring out from two buildings. The crowds sang "God save the King" and an armoured car took up a position with guns trained, ready for any emergency and the soldiers searched the roofs for snipers.

Strong display of force quelled the possibility of disturbances.—Reuter.

'PLANE TRAGEDY MARS ROYAL NAVAL REVIEW

Heston Machine Crashes And Burst Into Flames Killing Two

LONDON, July 16.

One hundred and sixty warships thundered the salute as the King aboard the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" left Portsmouth to review the greatest naval assemblage since his Coronation.

Immense crowds, hours before the review, thronged every vantage point from the South Sea to Portsmouth, many thousands, favoured by the warmest night slept on the beaches cliffs and esplanades, the ships were polished to perfection and moored in lines for ten miles.

A regrettable incident marred the occasion when an aeroplane chartered at Heston to take the passengers to the review crashed while taking off and burst to flames. Two passengers were burnt to death and four others and the pilot were removed to hospital in an unconscious condition.—Reuter.

OUT TO REDUCE BUDGET DEFICIT

French Cabinet's Longest Non-Stop Sitting In Memory

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, July 16.

In preparation for the publication to-night of the new decree of laws to reduce the budgetary deficit, the Government is holding one of the longest non-stop Cabinet meetings within memory. The Cabinet met at Quai D'Orsay at 09-30 hours and sat until 13-05 hours when it stopped for lunch. With M. Laval it resumed business at 14-45. At 18-00 hours they go to Elysee to continue the session technically as the Council of Ministers under the Chairmanship of President Lebrun.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN 'PLANES FOR ERITREA

(Special Cable.)

NAPLES, July 16.

The aircraft carrier "Miraglia" with 24 'planes and 80 airmen aboard left for Massowah. Two troopships have left yesterday and six others are loading up.

Third Test Match Ends In Draw

South Africa's Stubborn Stand In Second Innings

ENGLAND BAULKED OF VICTORY

Bright cricket was witnessed in the last day's play in the Test Match between England and South Africa when the batsmen went for runs despite frequent changes in the bowling. Hammond's great innings of 87 not out in 105 minutes was the feature of the day's play. England declared their innings closed at 294 for 7 wickets.

With 340 runs to make for victory South Africa went to bat with Siedle and Mitchell as the opening pair. Batsmen were cautious and seemed determined not to yield tamely. They, however, lost three wickets for 106 when, due to bad light, play was stopped and tea taken.

Match Ends In Draw

On resumption after tea South Africa fought on valiantly, Mitchell displaying untiring patience. When stumps were drawn they had scored 194 for 5 wickets. The match thus ended in a draw.

England	*1st Innings*	*216*
England	*2nd Innings*	*294*
	(For 7 wkts declared)	
South Africa	*1st Innings*	*171*
South Africa	*2nd Innings*	*194*
	(For 5 Wkts)	

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 16.

Earlier this morning the weather was dull and threatening, but improved later and the wicket was still good. Attendance numbered 6,000 when the last day's play in the Third Test was resumed. Vincent and Bell pegged down the batsmen. Only a single was scored from the first four overs. Then Hammond was aggressive, hitting three boundaries in Vincent's over sending up 200 in 3 hours' play. Hammond and Wyatt were batting with 39 and 17 respectively and the total stood at 204 for three at the time of cabling.

HAMMOND HITS OUT

Hammond was bold in driving to cover despite changes in the bowling. Crisp yielded 24 in three overs. Hammond reached 52 in 65 minutes. Hammond hit a sixer straight a ball off Langton and sent up 250 of the innings after 205 minutes' play. At 277 for 3 when the pair added 100 in one hour the morning rain stopped the play for 25 minutes. Then Wyatt was caught in the second slip off Bell for 44. (277|4|44). Hardstaff in playing late the next ball was bowled for 0. (277|5|0). Bell claimed another wicket with an inswinger and bowled Ames for 13 (291|6|13). Three runs later Nichols was bowled by Vincent for two.

ENGLAND DECLARED

At the fall of this wicket Wyatt declared England innings closed. Hammond was still batting with 87.

Hammond was at the wicket for 105 minutes, his innings including one six and 14 boundaries. Hammond played a splendid cricket. When runs were wanted he scored quickly.

SOUTH AFRICA'S SECOND KNOCK

With 340 runs to make for victory South Africa opened their second innings through Siedle and Mitchell. The pair was batting with 10 and 22 respectively and the total at 33 for no loss at lunch.

The attendance increased to 10,000 after the lunch interval. Bowes and Nichols opened the bowling. The former was rather erratic. Fifty of the innings was put on in 45 minutes. After three runs were added Siedle was out to a brilliant left-hand catch in the second slip by Hammond off Bowes (53|1|21). This was Bowes' hundredth wicket of the season. Rowan was the next man in and was bowled by Bowes for five (61|2|5). Mitchell was batting with 32.

RINGING CHANGES

Viljoen who joined Mitchell did not need prompting from his partner to play safe. Wyatt kept ringing changes and always changed Bowes' field when Viljoen was the striker. Mitchell scored by well-placed strokes in front and behind the wicket and had scored 47. At 91 Viljoen was out being bowled by Sims for 9 (91|3|9). Mitchell and Gade came together.

SLOW SCORING

Scoring was very slow Mitchell taking 20 minutes to make 4 runs and Viljoen putting on 7 in 45 minutes. The latter thereafter failed to score for quarter of an hour and was ironically cheered when he pulled a short-pitcher off Sims for two. The stubborn stand was ended two overs later, Viljoen being beaten by leg-break and the well-pitched up third wicket partnership yielding 30 runs in 65 minutes. Mitchell and Wade were 57 and 4 respectively and the total 106 for 3 when bad light stopped play.

Tea was taken during the stoppage. Sims and Hammond, the latter for the first time in the innings took charge of bowling. Mitchell was bowled off his pads by Hammond for 58. (111|4|58). Mitchell's batting was characterised by untiring patience and lasted 185 minutes. He hit 7 fours. Wade was batting with 4.

Bowes' purpose was to give scoring chances in order to get Cameron opposite to him, but Wade frustrated the plot by his refusal to run, although the ball twice travelled over 30 yards. Thereafter Cameron freely hit out till he was stumped. Wade was not out, 32, extras 20 and total 194 for 5.

Finding that regular bowlers were unable to cause trouble, Wyatt went on himself sending

(Continued on page 9).

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Deparument, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Our Dr. M. D. Roy, who was ill for a long time is now quite well and is attending this institution as before. Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute, Nair Building, Lamington Road. Bombay 4. (1362).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Vacancies exist for educated unemployed with a Banking concern pay Rs. 25|- to 150|- according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4538).

Wanted—A Mechanic knowing Tractor driving and repairs. Apply Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., 207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (4537.)

Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen to work as Organiser at Indore on salary basis for the New India Assurance Company, Ltd., (India's largest General Insurance Company). Apply stating particulars of past experience, age and social standing to the Company's Branch Secretary, Blue Castle, Nasirabad Road, Ajmer, or interview personally at Indore Hotel, Indore, upto 22nd July. (1388).

Wanted Canvassers, Agents, Chief Agents, Branch Manager for principal towns. Districts, throughout India, for selling piecegoods, mill-stores, petroleum products, motor accessories, sundries. Salary, commission, office allowance allowed according to business guarantee. Apply Box No. 4135, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Teachers—One Graduate with (Hons. in Marathi and Sanskrit)—One Graduate with Hons. in English—One qualified Drawing Teacher. Apply immediately—Principal, Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. (1383).

Wanted:—Lecturers in Pathology, Medicine, and Surgery, of British qualifications for the Ludhiana Medical School (for men), Ludhiana, to join on first May, 1936. For terms refer to the Principal. Only experienced hands with special qualification need apply. (4516).

Wanted.—Engineers, S. D. O.'s and Overseers to secure easily Diploma of M. I. C. E. and A. M. I. C. E' Apply to Consulting Engineer, Paharganj, Delhi. (4421)

Wanted Lady teachers B.A., and Matriculates, and M.B.B.S. Muslim Doctor for British Africa to join immediately. Apply "Habibulah", Post Box 56, Bombay. (4527).

Wanted a thoroughly experienced Compositor to work on English and Gujarati types in Printing Press, outside India. Apply with testimonials immediately to Box No. 4514, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Spacious, airy godowns, pucca built, 20 feet high, measuring 75 x 75 with bath rooms, situate in the premises of Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. Apply Mithibai Merwanji Jeejeebhoy. (4525).

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4544).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4476).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

Learn Shorthand-Typewriting (Complete). For Rs. 20 only and Accountancy for Rs. 35. Easy instalments for poor. Apply:—Shri Radha Mukund Institute, Gordhandas Khatau Building, Girgaon, Bombay.)4532).

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Opening New Depots—Applications will be now considered for the appointment of Depot Agents in unrepresented areas for the sale of Carrons Teas. Decent commission and fixed shop rent paid. Only respectful merchants, shop keepers or retired officers of influence interested in business need apply. Investment against stocks Rs. 500. Apply stating references and experience. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4133)

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted a financier who can invest Rs. 1,500 to start an excellent 100 per cent profit 'Mail Order Business'. Apply Box No. 4539, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Well-known Astrologer—The famous astrologer Jyotirmartand Pundit Shanker Shastri is in Bombay for one week and can be seen between 12 and 6 daily. Special forecasts about gold, silver and cotton futures given. 2-C Saraswat Building, Gamdevi, Bombay. (4541).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 8 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July to 7th August, 1935, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1935.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board.
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA.
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th July, 1935.

1387.

Public Notices

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1935, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Account and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1935.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Laxmidas Vandravandas Ramji and Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey appointed by the Board, who retire under clause 86 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1935.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1935, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office, on and after Monday, the 12th day of August, 1935, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 24th July, 1935, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

1392.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1935 at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1935.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey who has been appointed a Director under article 86 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article but is eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1935-36 and to fix their remuneration.

6th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
AGENTS

Bombay, 16th July, 1935.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1935, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office, on and after Monday the 12th day of August, 1935, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday the 24th July, 1935, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected. (1393)

FOR THE MARRIED! Tells how to Control Birth and Regain Vitality! Write for your copy TO-DAY! VENUS RESEARCH LABRY. P.O.Box 587, CALCUTTA. FREE BOOK

Public Notices

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1935, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1935.

2nd—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect Messrs. Narandas Munmohundas Ramji and Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, who retire from the Board under clause 86 of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1934-35 and to fix their remuneration.

6th—To approve of and confirm appropriation of Rs. 20,000 out of the Reserve Fund to a separate Deposit Account carrying interest at 6 per cent., per annum to be styled "Sir Munmohundas Ramji Memorial Fund Account" for maintenance out of the interest of Creches at the Mills.

7th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1935.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 24th July, to Thursday the 14th August 1935, (both days inclusive).

NOTICE

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Monday, the 12th day of August, 1935, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 24th July, 1935, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address, Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

The SHAREHOLDERS at AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasondas, residing at Hari Bhakti Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.

1394

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 185 of 1935.

MEGHJIBHAI KARIM ... Plaintiff.
vs.
ALLAJIAI, widow and others ..... Defendants.

To,

AMINABAI, wife of Mahomed Safi and daughter of Ashrafkhan Nashibullakhan.

The 4th Defendant in the above suit.

The Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from the Defendants a sum of Rs. 13,701-10-3 at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per month till judgment costs of the suit and further interest.

And that this Court has fixed 31st day of July, 1935, for hearing and final disposal of the suit and also take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of February, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1390.

Public Notices

THE GREAT SOCIAL LIFE & GEN. ASSUCE., LTD., JALGAON.

The attention of the Public is invited to the fact that the Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd., of Jalgaon, having a Branch in Bombay, has no connection whatever with the Social Assurance Company Ltd., of Bombay now under voluntary liquidation, formerly known as the New Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd. This is just to clear the misunderstanding of the public, if any, who are likely to take the one for the other owing to almost similarity of names.

1389.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AISHABAI, widow of Khan Sahib Haji Ebrahim Haji Sumar Patel. HAJIRABAI, widow of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim. NOOR MOHAMED HAJI ESMAIL. JANMOHAMED HAJI ESMAIL, TARMOHAMED HAJI ESMAIL. JENABAI, daughter of Haji Esmail, HAJI VALLI MOHAMED HAJI EBRAHIM, HASSAM HAJI EBRAHIM, FATMABAI JANMOHAMED, KHATUBAI MIA AHMED, NOOR MOHAMED ABDUL REHMAN and HAJIRABAI, daughter of Khansahib Haji Ebrahim Haji Sumar Patel, a minor, by her mother and natural guardian, the said Aishabai, widow of Khan Sahib Haji Ebrahim, all of Bombay Sunni Mohamedan Inhabitants, as heirs and legal representative of the said Khan Sahib Haji Ebrahim Haji Sumar Patel, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses, chawls, or range of buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Carrol Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District o. Bombay, admeasuring 1368 sq. yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 436, 637, 637, 616 and New Nos. C|12465 and A|12616, New Survey No. 1C|2650 and 4A|2650, and Cadastral Survey No. 842 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 2482(1), 2482(1A), Street Nos. 96, 98, 100 and 118 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North and East by the property of Devid Mills, on the West by the Municipal passage and on the South by the said Carrol Road.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1935.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1386

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED SHARE OF NIWAR PRODUCTS CO. AND A HOUSE AT NIWAR.

Under the instructions of the Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, title, interest and undivided share of insolvent Claude Stanhope Major as under.

(1) Share in business firm of Niwar Products Co.

(2) The Factory building together with the machinery etc.

(3) Share in residential House at Niwar.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 29th and Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

By order of the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1796 of 1933 (Samsudin vs. Badrudin):—

Ornaments such as diamond and emerald ear-rings, rings, loose diamonds, emerald and pokhraj rings, cadas, etc., pearl bangles, nose-rings, necklaces, ear-rings strings of pearls, a lot of loose pearls, etc., gold bangles, watches, bracelets, lockets, madalias, etc., silver watches, sazras, kadas etc.

Also in Suit No. 2063 of 1929 (Harkisondas vs. Meghji Jivandas):—

4 Pearl Bangles and 2 Pearl Javs.

The above will be on view from THURSDAY the 25th between 12 and 4 P.M. (S.T.) Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR-CARS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 391 of 1935 (Aminabai vs. Essak), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, 1935 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Garage No. 606, Munshi Munzil, at Haines Road, Jacob Circle, and opp. Galick & Co.:—

1 "Geaugot" motor 6 cylinder, 4 seater in running order No. W. 3935.

1 "Wolseley" motor car 4 seater (broken)

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF AUTO & ELECTRIC STORES WITH GOODWILL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand and Jasubhai Attorneys for Mr. Maneklal Keshavlal Shah, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 696 of 1935 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Fulchand Kalidas Doshi, Plaintiff vs. Maneklal Keshavlal Shah, Defendant) at Auto and Electric Stores at Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road Stock-In-Trade of the said stores including:—

Single cabtyre Deca, Indian cabtyre, Japan lamps, Holland lamps, Green white shades, counter weight, Holland and Austrian milky lamps, Bakelite switches, Zumar, reflectors, switches, wooden bed switches, Henley earthing clips, Austrian lamps, key holders, Insulators, etc. and furniture including clock, cash box, tables, chairs, cup-board, type-writer, dublicator machine, fan and goodwill.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery next day.

GANDHI & CO.

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A.I.C.C. MUST GIVE LEAD

P. R. Lele Wants Body To Define Congress Attitude Towards Reforms

Mr. P. R. Lele is going to move the following resolutions at the next meeting of the B.P.C.C.:—

(1) The B.P.C.C. thinks that in view of the conflicting opinions, reports and propaganda which are causing confusion in the minds of the people, it is necessary for the A.I.C.C. to give a definite lead to the people as to the Congress attitude towards the Constitutional Reforms with special reference to the autonomous Provincial Governments.

(2) The B.P.C.C. recommends to the A.I.C.C. to declare to the country that the Congress will not contemplate any alliance with the Rightist Parties in the country either for running the next elections to the Legislatures or forming ministries in case the Congress decides in favour of capturing seats of power and prestige.

(3) The B. P. C. C. appeals to all those citizens of Bombay, who are so qualified, to get their names placed on the electoral rolls that are being prepared by the Government of Bombay for the Provincial Legislative Elections.

"CAUSED DEATH BY RASH DRIVING"

Motor Driver Appeals Against Sentence Of Rs. 250 Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, JULY 16.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, admitted yesterday an appeal preferred by Alex Fernandez (28) a Christian motor driver of Bombay, against the order of his conviction on a charge of causing the death of Jani, wife of Ganya Mahadu of Pisarve by driving his motor lorry (No. W. 3865) on the Bombay Poona Road at about 5 p.m. on April 29 last in a rash and negligent manner, and sentence of Rs. 250 fine or in default four months' hard labour, passed by Mr. D. B. Varerkar, the First Class Magistrate at Panvel, on June 28 last.

The trial court, in the course of the judgment, remarked: "On carefully going through the whole evidence, I am satisfied that the accused was driving his lorry by the wrong side, fast, rashly and negligently. He did not give horn. The deceased was knocked down by the lorry. If the accused would have taken care the life of the deceased would have been saved."

The Sessions Judge refused to stay the order of fine.

Mr. A. V. Dighe, Advocate, appeared for the appellant.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING MARRIED GIRL.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On a charge of kidnapping a sixteen-year-old married girl from the custody of her father while at Parunda village, Walwa Taluka, Satara District, Dyanoo Krishna was placed at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

It was stated that the accused brought her on July 7 to Bombay and kept her at two places in the Null Bazaar area. On one occasion he was alleged to have committed adultery with her under threats of assault.

Pending enquiries, he was remanded at the Mazagaon Court for a week.

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with

Mr. A. SPENTA

Directed by:—A, SPENTA

SON ACCUSED OF THEFT

Woman Alleges He Stole Her Gold Bangles Worth Rs. 90

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Parsi woman and her son figured in the Mazagaon Court, to-day as complainant and accused.

Mrs. Jamshedji Cowasji of Gilder Street charged her seventeen-year old son with theft of two gold bangles valued at Rs. 90. She stated that her son admitted having taken them but refused to give them back to her.

The Magistrate released the son on a bail of Rs. 50 till July 27.

RAID ON HOME OF CINEMA ACTRESSES

Mother Arrested & Charged With Living On Earnings Of Prostitution

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Gohar Jan Amir Jan was arrested on Monday night by the Vigilance Branch of the City Police on a charge of living on the earnings by prostitution of "her daughter, Miss Iqbal and other girls, who are described as cinema actresses."

On the information received, the Vigilance Branch of the Police kept a watch over a building in a lane off Sopari Baug and on the suspicions of the watchers, it is alleged, being confirmed two bogus customers were sent in last night. The customers, it is alleged, were accepted.

Sub-Inspectors Salaskar and Jayawant then raided the place at a given signal. Marked notes of Rs. 35 were recovered from Gohar Jan, who was sitting in the hall while the two bogus customers emerged out from two different rooms.

Gohar Jan was produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day and was remanded into Police custody till July 23.

SUBURBAN TODDY SHOPS AUCTIONED

This Year's Proceeds Exceed Last Year's By Rs. 28,000

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The auction sale of toddy shop and booth licenses for the Bombay Suburban District for the year 1935-36 was concluded today.

The amount realised from the sale of 17 toddy shops was Rs. 35,398, being in excess of last year's income by Rs. 6,594. Of the 221 booths 203 have been sold till now; the remaining 18 will be sold by tender. The figures are: Rs. 135,547 this year by the sale of 203 booths as against Rs 107,690 for 221 booths last year. The maximum amount realised from a single shop today was Rs. 1,450. its fee for last year being Rs. 900.

MAN STABS WOMAN TO DEATH IN STREET

Assailant Afterwards Plunges Knife Into His Own Body But Still Lives

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On Parel Tank Road this morning a gruesome spectacle was witnessed by the pedestrians.

A young Hindu woman was stabbed to death by a man, who, after the dastardly act plunged the knife into his own abdomen.

The assailant's condition being critical, he was rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital. His identity has not been ascertained.

TOOK HUSBAND HIS MEAL

It appears that at about 11-30 a.m. Bhimbai Ragu was returning from the Finlay Mills after having given her husband his mid-day meal. She was walking along Parel Tank Road when a man suddenly fell on her and stabbed her to death.

The horrified spectators stood rooted to the ground. So sudden was the attack that no one could have gone to the unfortunate woman's rescue.

The assailant then drew out the knife from the dead body of the woman and plunged it into his own body. He was bleeding profusely and dropped to the ground unconscious.

The police were called and arrived and removed the assailant to the K. E. M Hospital. They sent the body of the woman to the morgue.

Inquiries are in progress.

FOUR YEARS AFTER CRIME

Murder Suspect Arrested In Calcutta And Brought To Bombay

Suspected of being involved in a case of rioting and murder, Dadkhan Bhilankhan Jalalkhan was arrested after a lapse of four years by the Calcutta police on July 5.

In applying for a remand into custody the investigating officer stated that there was a fight between two sections of Pathans on March 22, 1931 at the junction of Tandel Street and Sandhurst Road.

The accused is alleged to have stabbed fatally one Nooralikhan in the abdomen. After this he was alleged to have absconded to Calcutta.

The Magistrate remanded him in custody for fourteen days.

MONSOON STRONG IN DECCAN

Will Continue To Be Widespread In West Central Provinces

POONA, July 16.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions off Ganjam coast lie to-day as shallow depression with the centre about hundred miles to the east of Calingapatam and caused widespread rainfall in Orissa and north Madras coast. The monsoon has also been fairly strong in Deccan, Central Provinces, West Central India and Rajputana and active in Burma, United Provinces and east and north Punjab. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, North Madras Coast, local in Upper Burma, Central India, East Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Gujerat ,Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan while a few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Southwest Punjab and Baluchistan.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall:

Amherst, Diamond Island three inches; Bhamo two; Mergui one and a half; Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji two; Shillong one and a half; Chittagong, Sambalpur one; Indore four; Bareilly Nagpur Chanda, Lucknow, Khandwa one and a half; Neemuch, Amraoti, Mussooree Saugor one; Dalhousie four; Mount Abu three, Bikaner Kotah Cherat two; Ajmer Hissar one and a half; Udaipur Murree Tankhala one Parbhani Gulbarga, Raichur, Mangalore, Gopalpur two; Hyderabad (Dn.) Banamkonda one and a half; Mahableshwar, and Bellary one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue widespread in Deccan, West Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, United Provinces and East and North Punjab, increase in Orissa, North Madras Coast and East Central Provinces and extend to south Bengal, North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The monsoon will be active in Burma and along the west coast of the peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in North Madras coast, Orissa and southwest Bengal during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.20	41 38	34 82
St. George's Hospital ..	0.15	60.73	46.52
J. J. Hospital	0.08	50.33	40.49
Matunga ..	0.01	48.55	40.03

Departure from Normal +8.12 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—002 inches.

Temperature (drybulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87 8 degrees 2.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.40 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain shower.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COUNSEL IN WORDY DUEL

Magistrate Intervenes

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The usual judicial calm of the Dadar Police Court was somewhat disturbed this afternoon by a breezy passage-at-arms between Counsel, appearing for opposite sides in a case involving a serious charge. For at least ten minutes there was a very animated scene.

The question at issue was as to which of the two lawyers was "funking." But before a decision on the point could be arrived at the Magistrate intervened and stopped further wordy warfare.

Messrs. Fazal G. R. Khairaz and M. T. Kaderbhoy were the two Counsel concerned and Mr. M. A. F. Coelho was the Presiding Officer in the Court.

The Magistrate had fixed to-day for delivering judgment in the case.

Before the judgment could be delivered Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, appearing for a 13 year old boy, the complainant in the case, made an application that the judgment should be postponed so that the complainant, who had been examined by the Assistant Police Surgeon and certified as one who was addicted to certain offences could be examined by some eminent doctors to ascertain if the opinion of the Assistant Police Surgeon was correct or not.

Where Will It End?

He said he was making that application because the boy's character was at stake while the accused who was on bail would lose nothing for some more days.

Mr. Khairaz opposing the application said that it was an extraordinary demand and said that if eminent doctors were brought by the complainant to prove that the A.P.S. was not correct, he himself would bring more eminent doctors to prove that the A.P.S. was correct.

Magistrate: Then where will this end?

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy said that under Section 540 of the Cr. P. C. the Court was empowered to call witnesses at any stage of the proceedings in the interest of justice.

Mr. Khairaz argued that the above application did not come under that section. Such an examination by doctors was not relevant to the charge against the accused but was sought to be adduced to prove the good character of the complainant which was in no way germane to the enquiry. The grounds for the application seemed to be based on the assumption that the evidence of the Assistant Police Surgeon was impeached.

"Offensive Word."

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy:—Why does my learned friend funk and insist on the judgment being delivered immediately.

Mr. Khairaz:—It is not I who is funking but you.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy:—I do not want to be interrupted.

Mr. Khairaz:—I will go on interrupting as many times as you use "funk" or words to that effect. It is an offensive word.

Mr. Kaderbhoy:—I will go on using it so long as I am not stopped by the Court.

Mr. Khairaz:—I will go on interrupting you then.

The Magistrate ultimately intervened and remarked that he would deliver judgment on Wednesday.

THANA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP

Election Will Be Held On Friday Next

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 15.

Now that Messrs B. H. Shringarpure Cassamally Fatehally Thanawala and D. B. Reporter are nominated by the Government to the Thana Municipality, according to the letter received to-day from the Collector by the out-going president, the presidential election by the newly constituted general board for the period to be hereinafter fixed will take place on Friday (July 19) next.

STORING OF SEED COTTON

Development Of Fibre Does Not Continue During Process, Says Expert

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Committee, writes:—

Storage of seed-cotton for any length of time prior to ginning often brings about considerable modifications in the quality of the seed and the lint. The seed is apt to lose in germinating power and the lint to be attacked by backetria and fungi which are associated to a greater or lesser extent with cotton.

There is, however a school of thought which hold the view that the quality of cotton, stored in seed, improves as a result of a sort of conditioning process during which the development of the fibre continues and some of the oil from the seed flows into it making it soft and pliable and thereby improving its spinning quality.

This subject is fully discussed in the latest bulletin of the Indian Central Cotton Committee entitled "Effect of Storage prior to ginning on the spinning quality of cotton," by Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., F. Inst. P., Director, Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The author points out that inspite of the practice of storing cotton in seed, no experiments have so far been reported to test the validity of the above-mentioned views.

He then gives an account of the experiments undertaken by him at the Laboratory which show that the storage of cotton in seed before ginning has no effect whatever either upon its mean fibre-length or fibre-weight per inch, showing that there is no justification for the view that development of the fibre continues during storage. The results of spinning tests and wax determination on three Punjab cottons, viz., Punjab-American 289F, Punjab-American 4F and Mollison revealed that in the case of two cottons, storage of seed-cotton before ginning did not bring any improvement either in the wax content or in the spinning performance. In the case of one cotton only, namely P.A.289F, a small improvement in wax content and spinning performance was observed, but it would be rash to regard it as an argument in favour of delaying the ginning operation and to ignore the harmful effects of storage upon the quality of seed and lint.

Giving overwhelmingly strong reasons against the practice of storing the seed cotton the author is of opinion that, if by force of circumstances, it should become necessary to store the seed-cotton for a while before ginning, every precaution should be taken to ensure the dryness of the sample, the absence of large quantities of dirt or trash and the absence of a particularly warm or humid atmosphere in the store room. If the period of storage should exceed a few weeks the seed-cotton should be occasionally taken out and exposed to sun.

The booklet, which is available at the nominal cost of annas eight, has the rare feature of being useful to all interested in cotton industry, and for the production of which the author should be congratulated.

AILING WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF

Body Washed Ashore At Mahim

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The dead body of a woman who threw herself into the sea at Mahim because she was suffering from delirium and high fever, was washed ashore near Mahim Causeway on Monday night.

A pedestrian having his evening stroll found the body and informed the police.

At the inquest on Gajrobai Abdul, the woman, her son Kassam, a schoolboy, giving evidence, said that his mother left the house on Sunday. She did not return home after that. This morning he was informed that his mother's body was washed ashore. For some days past she had very high fever and used to be delirious.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation following her throwing herself into the sea at Bandra while having high fever."

CLEAR CASE MADE OUT

Petition Granted For Consolidation Of Assets In Two Insolvencies

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A notice of motion taken out by Usman Abubaker Soni, creditor of Allan Davis Love, who was adjudicated an insolvent on 5th May, 1931, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. Justice Blackwell, the Ag. Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

The petitioner prayed for an order of annulment in the prior insolvency of the insolvent and the consolidation of the prior and the present insolvency and further prayed that the assets in the Official Assignee's possession in respect of the present insolvency should be treated as assets in the consolidated assets.

His Lordship, after hearing both sides, held that a clear case had been made out by the petitioner and passed an order consolidating the assets of both the insolvencies.

Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Rege appeared for the respondent.

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TIME:—

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Imperial Cinema

BOROUGH COUNCIL VINDICATES ITSELF

Finsbury's Tribute To Dr. Katial "A Highly Reputed Citizen"

Alderman Richard Censured For "Unseemly Attack Based On Question Of Mere Colour Prejudice"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 6.
(By Air Mail.)

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Borough of Finsbury was held on Thursday last when the Mayor of the Borough was in the chair. Practically all the members of the Council were present.

There was one reason why most of the councillors made it their business to attend Thursday's meeting of the Council. It will be remembered that at the last monthly meeting of the Council held on June 6, certain offensive remarks were made by Alderman O. M. Richards, who is the leader of the Opposition party in the Council. He represents in the House of about fifty-five members, a Party of 14 Municipal Reformers, better known as the Tory members. At the last meeting, Dr. Katial, who is a chairman of the Health Committee of the Council, had risen to oppose the motion moved by Alderman Richards regarding the recording of time at the commencement and conclusion of the Council proceedings. Dr. Katial's statement that Alderman Richards wanted to treat the members as school boys and school girls, himself being their school master was not to the liking of Alderman Richards, who is supposed to have a long experience on the working of the Council. Alderman Richards preferred not only to interrupt Dr. Katial in the course of his speech but preferred to make offensive remarks against the person of Dr. Katial. He interrupted offensively with a remark to the effect that Dr. Katial should be blushing, but no doubt "we could not see his blush because of his colour."

APOLOGY DEMANDED

The Mayor who was in the chair could not let a deliberately offensive remark like that pass and consequently he called upon Alderman Richards to withdraw it and apologise. This he declined to do. The Mayor therefore adjourned the meeting for ten minutes to give Alderman Richards time to think it over. Evidently Alderman Richards gave a good deal of time to thinking over process because when the Council resumed after ten minutes neither he nor any of the members of his Party with one exception was present, and the business of the Council tabled for that day was conducted in their absence.

DR. KATIAL'S LETTER

However, at last Thursday's meeting of the Council there was an echo of Alderman Richard's unseemly conduct of 6th June. Dr. Katial had written that day to the Mayor drawing attention to the refusal of Alderman Richards to make suitable amends for his conduct. "I feel that this type of abuse is anathema to any self-respecting person" wrote Dr. Katial, who added, "and that it would be transgressing the decision of public administration in the Borough of Finsbury to allow such an objectionable type of argument to be used with impunity". Dr. Katial had, of course, asserted that the inter-rejection of Alderman Richards on June 6 "raised the colour question in a most offensive manner; offensive to myself as a member of the Council and a ratepayer of the Borough, with the health and welfare of the people of Finsbury at heart; and a direct affront to the race to which I belong."

ANOTHER CHANCE

The Mayor, on Thursday last, informed the Council of the contents of Dr. Katial's letter but since he had no communication from Alderman Richards or any of the members belonging to his (Tory) Party, he adjourned the sitting for ten minutes. This was meant to give Alderman Richards yet another chance to make suitable amends. Members filed out, discussed the matter among themselves and when the resumption took place, the members of the Labour Party, we say, had authorised their leader, Alderman H. Rilley to move a resolution virtually censuring Alderman Richards not only for his offensive language against Dr. Katial but for his refusal to withdraw same when called upon to do so by no less a person than the Mayor himself.

CENSURE MOTION

Time passed on and Alderman Rilley was forced to take the extreme step of moving the resolution of censure. His resolution, couched in sober and dignified terms condemned the attitude of an Englishman for his wrong conduct towards a 'coloured' member of the Council. His resolution ran thus:—

"This Council places on record its profound abhorence at the action of the Alderman O. M. Richards at the meeting of the Council held on Thursday, the 6th June, 1935, involving a personal attack upon a distinguished and highly-respected citizen of the Borough, Dr. C. L. Katial; and at Alderman Richard's refusal to withdraw his unseemly remarks, in spite of several opportunities offered to him to do so; this Council, therefore, unhesitatingly and unreservedly dissociates itself from the expression of Alderman Richards, which, in its opinion, militates against the maintenance of harmonious relationships between persons of different races."

ENGLISHMAN'S DUTY

Alderman Rilley is an effective speaker. He was there to move the resolution not so much because it meant the censuring of the leader of the Opposition Party. As he told his colleagues on the Council, he was compelled to do so by his sense of duty as an Englishman. "For the sake of decency in the public life of this Borough of Finsbury", declared Alderman Rilley, "I must call upon you to condemn Alderman Richards' conduct. It is regrettable that no steps have been taken by him or by those who are associated with him in his Party to make suitable amends. I think, therefore, it is time that the Council itself should take its own stand of dissociating itself from Alderman Richards's speech, which was not a speech but an attack on an honourable member of the Council based on the question of mere colour prejudice."

Alderman Rilley was listened for over ten minutes in a subdued silence. In a grave tone he pointed out to his colleagues that time has gone back when decent Englishmen should raise question of colour of any individual. "We are," he said, "certainly not in the time of that civilization when there were a few Englishmen who did feel that their race was meant to kick coloured people. I take my stand upon the principle that every human being, whatever his colour, may be, has right to stand with equality with any other human being, however white might be his colour, I mean the colour of his skin."

TRIBUTE TO DR. KATIAL.

Alderman Rilley paid a generous tribute to Dr. Katial to whom he referred as a "highly reputed citizen of the Borough. He added to the wealth of Borough by consenting to enter this Council. He has occupied very prominent position in Indian political movement and he has consistently done useful work in the very difficult task of creating better understanding between the people of this country and the people to whom he belongs far across the seas. Dr. Katial is second to none in my estimation. There is no another man in this country, I would say not even my own father or brother, for whom I would have greater respect. In the terms of an Englishman, Dr. Katial to me is a Whiteman."'

Then turning to a prominent member of the Municipal Reformers' party, Councillor Bellman, Alderman Rilley assured him that "if I have the choice of deciding between you, Councillor Bellman, and Councillor Dr. Katial, I shall certainly prefer Dr. Katial, the Indian. Your record on the Public Assistance Committee can never make me forget your feelings for human life."

THREAT AND A RETORT.

This was the deciding factor in the speech of Alderman Rilley, which did not put any pep in the hearts of Alderman Richards and his ten other supporters. They thought theirs was a lost cause and they refused to comment on the speech of Alderman Rilley. However, it was left to one of their gallant soldiers to threaten that when they would return to power in the Borough they would take the first opportunity of expunging the resolution from the minutes of the Council. Well, Alderman Rilley was not slow to join the issue. He told him "You may expunge the resolution from the proceedings; but the written pages of the minutes will be a standing testimony to Alderman Richard's unseemly conduct of 6th June 1935."

MOTION CARRIED.

The House divided and in a few minutes the Mayor declared that Alderman Rilley's motion censuring Alderman Richard's conduct was carried by 43 members voting for it and 11 against it.

EVACUATED FROM QUETTA

Clinging Residents' Hopes Of Salvaging Property Shattered

KARACHI, July 15.

Though the evacuation of Quetta has been going on during the last month and a quarter, 950 residents have clung to the ill-fated city camping on the racecourse till yesterday determined to salvage as much of their belongings as possible before leaving Quetta; but their hope was shattered by yesterday's shock, which one of the refugees declared to the Associated Press rocked the city heavily and would have caused serious damage if any buildings had still been standing.

Three hundred and forty of these men agreed to leave Quetta yesterday, some going to Aligarh, others to the Punjab and still others to Sind. Fifty-five persons arrived here and more are expected to leave Quetta to-day.

It is understood that the subcommittee of non-officials formed to administer relief from the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund have applied for Rs. 21,000 for repatriation, loans, cash grants, etc.—A.P.

TATA'S OFFER FOR QUETTA SALVAGE

Corrugated Iron Sheets At Rebate Rates For Huts

SIMLA, July 15.

A generous offer has been made by the Tata Iron and Steel Company to supply corrugated iron sheets for construction of huts in connection with salvage operations at Quetta at rebate on the lowest trade price which will amount to concession of about Rs. 13,000 on the price which would otherwise have had to be paid.

Among the latest donations to the Quetta Fund is that of Rs. 1,07,825 from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, bringing the total, upto July 13, to Rs. 26,03,491 and £8,315 13s.—United Press.

RELIEF WORK AT KARACHI

KARACHI, July 15.

At the suggestion of the Quetta Central Relief Committee it has been decided to fix Sundays for making collections in aid of the Quetta sufferers. A Committee known as the Sunday Collection Committee has been formed to go from house to house for collections.

Various other committees have also been formed to push the relief work with fresh enthusiasm. A Provident Fund Committee was formed to secure the dues of the sufferers.

An Employment Committee to secure jobs to the refugees has also been appointed. Other Committees such as Relief Recommendation Committee, Material Purchase Committee, Lawyers' Committee and Doctors' Committee have been formed.—United Press.

"At Home" To Sir Tej Bahadur

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M. L. A., was "At Home" to-day to meet Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on the grounds of his beautifully situated house on the bank of the Ganges. Among the guests were Pandit Haridayanath Kunzru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Major Watkins, Brigade Officer.—United Press.

LUCKNOW 'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dr. Paranjpye's Term Extended For 3 Years

LUCKNOW, July 15.

Dr. R. P. Pranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University is understood to have been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the University for a further period of 3 years with effect from the 15th September when his present term expires.—United Press.

COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS

Indian Merchants Chamber Announce List Of Diploma And Certificate Holders

The following candidates have been declared successful in the 1935 Commercial Examinations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:

Diploma Examinations

BUSINESS ORGANISATION

H R Cassum (also Certificate in Scientific Advertising) R R Chainani; R R Doshi; J B Gotla; S A Mistry; D H Motiwala; S V Muthye; S Sankarasubramaniyam; S N. Silas (Distinction in Salesmansh.p); R K Udeshi; D L Varia (Distinction in Mercantile Law and T M Zepey.

SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA

B B N Reddi (Distinction in Company Law); V K Chhatbar (Distinction in Company Law); A T Chokshi; H F Damkewala (Distinction in Mercantile Law) and R S Jhaveryl F R Moos Distinction in Secretarial Work Company Law and Practical Commerce and Finance) A A Narmawala; P B Patel; Sanka Vithaldas; K G Shah (Distinction in Book-keeping); P S Sharma; B S Bhandari; G M Dixit; G R Dongre; J M Ghangrekar; V B Kotasthane; A R Nirody P B Pathrudkar; D V Paranjpe; B B Thakur; M N Vohora; M V Subbarao and J Venkateswaralu (Distinction in Mercantile Law).

BANKING DIPLOMACY

R D Bhinde; R G Chendwankar; R N Dastur; S D Deb; B S Herkal (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic); P R Joshi (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic) K S Rajasubramaniam (Distinction in Banking); R S Krishnamachary; B T Mainthia; M Sundareshwaran (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic) and K S Ram (Distinstion in Commercial Arithmetic).

INSURANCE DIPLOMA

V M Deshpande and P G Munshi.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA

S M Desa; K M Krishnamurthy (Distinction in Economics) V Jagannatha Rao; I K Parekh (Distinction in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic); M Krishnarao; N V Ramachandrarao; K R Ramaswamy Ayengar (Distinction in Economics); B M Venkoba Rao (Distinction in Economics and Commercial Arithmetic); M Ramachandra Rao; A S Chetti (Distinction in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic); M Ramarao (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic) P R Subramaniam (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic) and Satya narayana Murti (Distinction in Book-keeping).

Certificate Examinations

The followng candidates have passed in their Certificate Examinations in the subjects shown against their names:

M H Banker; Jafferali Bandealli; R C Daruwala; C C Kahanmangalwala and V V Pandit, Bookkeeping and Accountancy; K D Katki (Commercial Arithmetic with Distinction); H B Mistry, Banking and Currency; M Narayanier, Shorthand; V Krishnan, Shorthand and Typewriting; B N Nayampalli Shorthand; S Somanathan, Shorthand and Typewriting; B V Sakpal, Typewriting; N G Jagiwala, Book-keeping; M B Vamdote, Typewriting; S L Christy, Shorthand and Typewriting; N V Vaidya Book-keeping; A M Shah; J K Shah and M B Shah, Commercial Arithmetic;

Srimati Gajra Desai and Pramilagavri Mehta, Typewriting (Gujerati).

D J Shah, M Anantan and K M Kulkarni, Typewriting (with distinction); C R Sampath Iyengar, Shorthand; B V Bhaskara Rao, K N Narasimha Rao, Typewriting (with distinction); D B Kotkal Book-keeping; S P Mehta, Mercantile Lad;

Miss O B Wellcome, Miss D G Wellcome and Miss A C Rosario, Typewriting;

K S A Kasinarayan, Shorthand; T S Mahadeviah, Scientific Advertising; P Venkatakrishniah Shorthand; D Kapur, Practical Commerce and Finance, Mercantile Law, Business Correspondence, English Composition and Secretarial Work; C Venkateswaralu, Shorthand, with distinction.

EXEMPTED

The following Diplo candidates have secured exemption in the subject indicated after their names:

C C B Amancio, Mercantile Law; T J Dantas, Economics and Business Correspondence; S P De Sa, Mercantile Law; D Narciso, Mercantile Law; G H Mangle, Mercantile Law and Commercial Geography; A W Mehta, Mercantile Law; B K Rao Mercantile Law, Commercial Geography and Salesmanship; G G Sampat, Commercial Geography; W R Uttarwar, Salesmanship; P C Vora, Practical Commerce and Finance, Salesmanship and Business Correspondence; **Miss Ghadially Frany,** Mercantile Law; D S Samant, Secretarial Work and Company Law; N R Shah Mercantile Law; K H Thaker, Mercantile Law; V B Arbatti Commercial Arithmetic and Economics; P G Kharkar, Commercial Arithmetic; A J Najib, Mercantile Law; B K Patel, Commercial Arithmetic; P V Bhanavalikar, Commercial Arithmetic and Mercantile Law; D S Gadgil, Company Law and Commercial Arithmetic; S A Yadav Commercial Arithmetic; B S Shastri Bookkeeping and Mercantile Law; S M Dixit, Commercial Arithmetic; D P Bapat, Mercantile Law; K V Belapurkar, Company Law; R D Gargate, Mercantile Law; R P. Joshi, Mercantile Law; B N Kulkarney, Mercantile Law; S R Mujumdar, Mercantile Law; P M Purohit Practical Commerce and Finance; M T Puranjpe, Secretarial Work; G D Phatak, Company Law and Mercantile Law; N G Soman, Mercantile Law, J T Trivedi, Secretarial Work, Book-keeping and Mercantile Law; K N Doshi, Commercial Arithmetic and Economics; S M Syed Mahomed, Secretarial Work; V Venkatarathah, Merchantile Law; A B Hiranath, Commercial Arithmetic and Economics; K N Balaram, Book-keeping, Company Law, Comercial Arithmetic, and Mercantile Law; C M Thomas, Commercial Arithmetic and Economics; M G Shama Rao, Practical Commerce and Finance, Company Law and Mercantile Law; S Krishnaji Rao, Economic; K V Nagabhushan, English Correspondence and Commercial Arithmetic; G M Gupta Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Mercantile Law and Economics; and A Naravana Memon, Mercantile Law and Economics.

DACOITS TRICK POLICE

Railway Guard Held At Point Of Pistol And Sand Boxes Removed

Learning that two boxes containing either gold or valuable coins were to be dispatched by passenger train from Allahabad to Lucknow, a gang of dacoits are reported to have previously approached the guard of the train and "arranged" with him to have the boxes removed from the brake-van, says the Allahabad correspondent of "The Statesman".

The guard, it is reported, promissed to help the gang and then Secretly informed the police of the gang's intentions. The police thereupon stopped the dispatch of the two boxes but in their place had two similar boxes containing sand loaded in the brakevan.

The "arrangement" between the dacoits and the guard was that the former would enter the brakevan at Mahaima station and remove the boxes when the train reached Bishnathganj.

Before the train started from Allahabad one of the dacoits closely watched the guard's movements and satisfied himself that the boxes had been put into the brake-van.

Guard At Pistol Point

Soon after the train left Phaphamau two stations before Manaima—one of the gang entered the brakevan and covered the guard with a pistol. Then another man, also armed with a pistol, entered the van and pointed the weapon at the guard.

The first intruder threw the boxes out of the van when the train left Siwait, but the other dacoit "mounted guard" over the railwayman until just before Menaima station when the miscreant jumped out of the brakevan and disappeared. The other contents of the brakevan—mail bags, parcels, etc.—were left undisturbed.

The small police posse which were waiting at Bishnathganj station to arrest the culprits on arrival of the train found to their consternation that the dacoits had given them the slip at some intermediate station.

"WE DON'T WANT WAR"

Lord Allenby's Spirited Public-School Speech

In presenting the prizes at Sherborne School Commemoration the other day, Field-Marshal Lord Allenby expressed his pleasure, as an old soldier, that a large number of Sherborne boys were going into the Army.

He was what a good many would call a militarist. He had been a soldier all his life and was still on the active list.

"But, however militaristic one might be," he added, "it does not imply that one wants to go to war. Those who have seen war don't want to see it again.

"We went into the last war because we had to, not because we wanted to. You have to take it lying down or standing up, and we stood up to it."

The headmaster, Mr. A. Ross Wallace, agreed that nobody with an inside knowledge of the working of the O.T.C. in Public Schools could subscribe to the theory that the O.T.C. encouraged militarism.

They had been given to understand that the O.T.C. was an essential element in the defence forces, and that was sufficient for them.

Defective Warrant In Gambling Case

Magistrate Acquits Accused After Disbelieving Prosecution Evidence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Disbelieving the Police case and holding the defence contention as sound, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, found two Christian women and a Christian youth "not guilty" under the Gaming Act and acquitted them to-day.

Mary Jagin Rodrigues, Concasson Fernandez and Kalton Fernandez were arrested on May 17 following a raid under a gambling warrant on 15, Seth Nagoji Sayaji Trust Building, Balaram Street. Two marked coins, found on the person of accused No. 1, and a Sutta chit are stated to have been seized during the raid. Besides the common charge of being found in a gaming house on the three, May J. Rodrigues was charged with conducting a gaming house.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges made against them. Mary J. Rodrigues said that her husband was a tailor and the two marked coins found on her person by the police, were given by a man (a bogus punter and witness in the case) as tailoring charges for stitching two shirts for him.

WRONG BUILDING.

It was contended for the accused that the name of the building in which the room was raided and the number of the room are quite different from those mentioned in the Warrant. The raid was undertaken on 15, Seth Nagoji Sayaji Trust Building, while in the Warrant it was mentioned as Parvati Mansion.

The Magistrate in passing the orders observed that the Warrant was bad in law.

Discussing whether the room in question was used as a common gaming house, Mr. Mehta said that the chit seized during the raid bore some figures, but they were vague and did not contain the names of punters, and it was not possible to say if they were records of betting transactions. As regards the marked coins found on accused No. 1, he held that her argument, namely, that they were given by the bogus punter as stitching charges was quite plausible.

TWO GAMBLING RAIDS ON MONDAY NIGHT

23 Suspects Arrested and Bailed Out By Magistrate

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In a gambling raid carried out by Sub-Inspector Shevade of the Kalachowki Police on a room on the Rangari's Chawl at Parel Road on Monday night, Mahadeo Ramkrishna and two others were arrested.

A number of sutta chits and marked coins were seized by the police.

At the Mazagaon Court to-day Mahadeo was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 25, while the other two on a bail of Rs. 5, for a week.

Tea Shop Raided

In another gambling raid on a tea shop, carried out by the Dongri police on Monday night Ibrahim Mahomed and twenty others were arrested.

They were bailed out in the sum of Rs. 10 each at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

SUTTA KHEL RAID IN DELISLE ROAD

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The DeLisle Road Police, acting on information, raided the grocery shop of Shivaji Sambhan, situated on the DeLisle Road, last night and recovered several betting slips and marked coins.

Another person, who was in the shop, believed to be the son of Shivaji, managed to escape through the rear-door.

Shivaji was produced to-day before the Dadar Court, charged under the Gaming Act, and was released on bail of Rs. 50.

The hearing has been postponed to July 19.

OFFICE WORK A "CURSE" TO GIRLS

CAMBRIDGE (By Mail).

Office work was described as a curse to the secondary school girl at the annual conference of the Association of Headmistresses in mail week.

Miss G. Morgan, headmistress of Colston Girls' School, Bristol, said she could not believe that "all the silly work girls often have to do in offices" would go on being done by human agency.

"The trouble is," she said, "that there is so much of this wretched clerical work for which a refined girl is desired. I sometimes think that employers regard secondary schools as existing simply in order to turn out refined girls.

"She must have a certain measure of intelligence, but often her intelligence is by no means heavily taxed in her job and I think that is sometimes why she neglects to use it, as employers complain of her.

"If only there were not so much of this kind of work, and if only more girls were used for intelligently organised domestic work, for teaching, and for the care of children!"

She added that when it came to choosing careers, the largest number of girls wanted training for clerical work.

The wages might be small, but they provided a girl with the dress she wanted, and she intended to marry to end the period of earning.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN & KILLED

Victim's Head Flies In Air And Drops A Mile Off

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 15

(From Our Correspondent.)

News is to hand from Poona that while a train was crossing the bridge over the river Khad the passengers were amazed to see a human head flew in the air and dropped a mile off. The train was stopped, and when seen it transpired the head belonged to a Hindu. Other parts of the body were seen on the line, all severed.

It is learnt, the deceased while crossing the bridge, was run over.

The Hyderabad State has contributed Half a lakh of rupees toward the Quetta Fund.

Address To Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan

LUCKNOW, July 15.

Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan passed Lucknow 'en route' to Allahabad. The Muslims of Lucknow presented him with an address at the station, eulogising his services for the Muslim community and his contribution to the historical literature of the country.—United Press.

BOY'S THEFT FOR LOVE

Took Push-Chair Because His Mother Was Tired

Discussion took place at a meeting of the Oxford Education Committee regarding the case of a nine-year-old boy, who pleaded at the Oxford Juvenile Court that he "stole for love of his mother."

It was stated he took a push-chair for the sake of his mother, who was tired when she had to meet him and carry the baby.

The magistrates ordered the boy to be sent to an approved school until he is 16.

Councillor Harris remarked that the treatment seemed to be rather harsh, as the boy had never done anything wrong before.

Councillor Gibbs stated that if they as a committee were responsible for putting the child away for six years they ought to know something about it. They had been refused the facts.

The chairman replied that the facts in the case were definitely not intended to be made public. That was why there were children's courts. The matter could not be discussed in public.

Councillors Cripps suggested the magistrates had simply acted in the child's interests, and had not inflicted any punishment.

The matter was allowed to drop.

The boy's mother, referring to her son's position, stated, "I think it is the best thing that could have happned to him—to be sent to this school, where he will be given a chance.

"At the same time, when he grows up I do not think he need be ashamed of what he did, as he did it for me. He never stole anything for himself.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN BIKANER

First Reading Room For Women Opened

BIKANER, (By Mail).

The opening ceremony of the Ladies' Reading Room 'Mahila Bachnalaya' was performed by Shrimati Shanti Lata Sant, B.A., Head Mistress of the 'Lady Elgin Girls' School5 at the Jubilee Nagri Bhandar, during the last week.

For the purpose a meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held at the Bhandar Bhavan at which several speeches were delivered laying stress upon the need of dissemination of female education.

It will be noted that this is the first institution of its kind in the Bikaner State.

Need For A Standard Wage

MAHATMA ON TRUE AIM OF A. I. V. I. A.

"Not To Produce Village Articles Cheap, But To Provide Workers With Living Wage"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of the Harijan:—

"The following questionnaire to its agents and others has been issued by the A. I. V. I. A., the answers to reach the central office, Wardha, before 1st August next:—

"It has been proposed that we should insist on the village artisan getting an adequate return for his labour in connection with all articles produced or sold under the aegis of the A. I. V. I. A. For this purpose it will be necessary to fix a working wage standard. Such standard should be the same for either sex for equal quantity of work. It may be based on an eight-hour day with a prescribed minimum output. Such wage will enter into the cost and the price should be fixed in relation to this. Ordinarily we may not be able to fix the prices in the competitive market, but we may do so for articles which do not enter into competition and for goods chosen for their special virtues which are appreciated by the consumers.

This questionnaire is sent out to invite your opinion on the following points:—

1. Do you think it feasible to fix a minimum daily wage and ensure it to the workers by fixing prices?

2. Should we fix our ultimate standard and work up towards it, or should we start with a low minimum and then raise it as we precede?

3. On what basis should it be arrived at? Can you suggest a subsistence wage taking into consideration only food for the time being, as clothing should be made by personal effort? Will half an anna per hour be too low?"

PURCHASE IN CHEAPEST MARKET

Associations like the A. I. S. A. and the A. I. V. I. A. and such philanthropic institutions may not follow the commercial maxim of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest. The A. I. S. A. has certainly tried to buy in the cheapest market. Of this however in another column. Wishing to give the A.I.V.I.A. the benefit of my experience of the evolution of khadi, I initiated a discussion about the wages received by the artisans working under its influence. The result was the questionnaire.

It has already been discovered that the tendency among agents is to produce the required articles at as low prices as possible. Where may the axe be laid if not upon the artisan's earnings? Unless, therefore, a minimum rate be fixed, there is every danger of the village artisan suffering, though it is for his sake that the A. I. V. I. A. has been brought into being.

We have exploited the poor patient villagers far too long. Let not the A. I. V. I. A. intensify the exploitation under the guise of philanthropy. Its aim is not to produce village articles as cheap as possible; it is to provide the workless villagers with work at a living wage.

It has been argued that anything that may raise the prices of articles made in the villages will defeat the purpose for which the A. I. V. I. A. has been brought into being, for, it is said, nobody will buy the village articles if the prices are too high. Why should the price of an article be considered too high, if it only provides a living wage for the manufacturer? The buying public has to be instructed to know the abject condition of the people. If we are to do justice to the toiling millions we must render to them their due; we must pay them a wage that will sustain them; we must not take advantage of their helplessness and pay a wage that would hardly give them one full meal.

NO COMPETITION WITH MILLS

It is quite clear that the Association must refuse to compete with mill manufactures. We may not take part in a game in which we know we must lose. In terms of metal, the big combines, whether foreign or indigenous, will always be able to outbid the effort of the human hand. What the Association seeks to do is to substitute false and non-human economics by true and human. Not killing competition, but life-giving cooperation, is the law of the human being. Ignoring the emotion is to forget that man has feelings. Not the good of the few, not even the good of the many, but it is the good of all that we are made to promote, if we are 'made in His own image'.

A philanthropic body like the A. I. V. I. A. cannot shirk a consideration of the problems involved in the questionnaire. If the true solution appears to be impracticable, it must be its endeavour to make it practicable. Truth is ever practicable. Thus considered the programme of the Association may fitly be called adult education.

And if the Association is to secure for the artisan under its care a living wage, it must also pry into his domestic budget, and trace the course of every coin that is paid.

MINIMUM LIVING WAGE.

The most difficult question to determine would be the minimum or the living wage. I have suggested eight annas for eight hours' strenuous labour converted into a given quantity of the particular goods turned out by an artisan of good ability. Eight annas is a mere token representing a certain quantity of necessaries of life. If in a family of five there are two full workers they would earn at the proposed rate Rs. 30 per month allowing no holiday and no sickness gap. Thirty rupees per month is no extravagant income for five mouths. The method here proposed necessarily ignores the distinction of sex or age. But every referee will draw upon his own personal experience and report accordingly.

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CASTE HINDUS MUST HELP HARIJANS

Inculcate Political Consciousness Among Them, Says Rajbhoj

PATNA, July 15.

Interviewed by the representative of the "United Press," Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes League who is touring India for organising depressed classes and is now here said that the general condition of the depressed classes of Bihar was very pitiable and that Bihar was the most backward as regards educational and economic condition of the depressed classes. Efforts have never been made by the Caste Hindus to organise them.

The Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, continued the General Secretary, though claiming to work for the good of the depressed classes, is practically doing nothing for the solidarity and political consciousness of the depressed classes. It has limited its activities only to education and has ignored organisation work at all. It is, therefore, necessary that the depressed class people themselves take up the work of organising them. But as the depressed classes are generally and proverbially very poor it is necessary that the Caste Hindus come forward to help them financially and in all possible manners in their work of organisation. The organisation of depressed classes means the organisation of the Hindu Society and therefore I hope that the Caste Hindu leaders will render as all kinds of help in our organisation work.—United Press.

NO PART IN POLITICAL CONFERENCE

C. P. Marathi P. C. C's Decision

NAGPUR, July 13.

Sympathy with the sufferers in the Quetta earthquake disaster was expressed at a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee held this evening, Dr. N. B. Khare presiding.

The Committee has so far collected a sum of Rs. 3,000 and remitted the same to the Central Relief Committee for the relief of sufferers. The town of Gondia alone contributed Rs. 1,500 towards the fund.

It was further decided to communicate to the Working Committee the difficulties experienced in working out the present Congress constitution in this province.

The question whether Congressmen should participate in the Nagpur Divisional Political conference, proposed to be held in October next by Seth Poonamchand Ranka and others, was discussed at length, and it was finally decided to issue a manifesto stating that the Committee had nothing to do with the proposed conference and advising Congressmen not to participate in it, as it had no sanction of the Congress.

A manifesto signed by about 30 members including Dr. Khare, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, was issued on the above lines.—A. P.

WAR ON FRUIT PEST

Agricultural Council Suggests Amendment Of Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The question of preventing the spread in India of the "San Jose Scale" (a Foreign Fruit Pest) was considered by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It was stated at the meeting that "San Jose Scale" had gained a footing in Kashmir, Baluchistan, the Kulu Valley, the parts of Simla Hills and in the North West Frontier Province.

Under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act (1914) the Governor-General-in-Council could prohibit or regulate the import of articles likely to cause infection to any crop but his power did not extend to the prohibition or regulation of movements within India of Plants likely to carry infection.

The Board held that amending the legislation was necessary and that it should be central. They unanimously decided that exports should be prohibited from all infected or suspected areas to all parts of India, save under conditions as may be imposed by notification.

The Board sanctioned continuance of the Locust Research Scheme at Lyallpur for three years but the technical programme of work would, as at present, be approved annually by the Locust Research Committee.

The Board approved of proposals of taking part in the Sixth World Poultry Congress in Berlin in July and August, 1936 and the granting of scholarship to a member of the junior staff of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, now on study-leave in England, to study factory methods of manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk and cream, dried milk, casein, etc., in Great Britain, Ireland and Europe.

STRANGER'S CLEVER TRICK OF HAND

Goldsmith Cheated Of Rs. 500 Worth Of Goods

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Goldsmiths should beware of a novel method of cheating practised by a man here.

A stranger came to purchase silver utensils and other articles from the shop of a "sharaaf" here. He had no cash to pay the price but said he would give some gold which he (the "Sharaaf") could cash from a firm of gold dealers in Rajputana. He said that the gold belonged to that firm.

The gold was packed and sealed in a cigarette tin and sent to the supposed firm in Rajputana. The stranger purchased goods worth about Rs. 500 on the basis of this gold.

Curiously enough the insured parcel of gold was returned by the Post office as the addressee was not found in Rajputana. On opening the packet, it was found to contain Sindhur instead of gold. By some trick of hand the stranger had changed the real tin containing gold for this bogus one.

Reports from one or two other places also brought similar news of cheating.

FRAUD ON NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

M. H. Mehta Sentenced To 4 Years

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Mr. M. H. Mehta was sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on three different charges of cheating the National Bank of India in respect of a sum of Rs. 20,000 which he overdrew under false pretences.

Another case of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16,000 is pending against him.—United Press.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS ON TOUR

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 16

Sir M. Guthri Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways and Mr P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner are leaving Simla to-morrow for Calcutta on a short tour.

Mr. Rau will proceed to Bombay from Calcutta and then visit Madras, Cochin, Trivandrum and Trichinopoly, returning to Simla on August 12 Sir M. Guthrie Russell proceeds to Bombay from Calcutta and sails on July 29 for England on three months' leave, when Sir Maurice Brayshay, Agent of the B B C I Railway takes over the Chief Commissionership, till Sir Guthrie Russell rejoins duty in the third week of October in New Delhi.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLAR FOR YEAR

The Hon Secretary of the Vincent Massey Scholarship Committee writes:—

It is announced that on the recommendation of the Vincent Massey Scholarship Committee His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to award the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1935-1936 to Dr. Muhammad Abdul Hameed Siddiqi, B Sc. M B B S., D L O (Eng.), F R C S (Eng.), M S (Lko) Professor of Anatomy, King George's Medical College Lucknow, for study and research in Anatomy.

Protest Against Demolition Of Moscue

A large meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on the 13th instant at The Masjid of Gora Mulla, Chhach Moholla, under the Presidentship of Janab Haji Noormahomed Ahmed Cuttlerywalla.

After the speeches of several persons the meeting by a Resolution expressed its grief at the destruction of the Masjid by the Sikhs of Lahore, and denounced the act.

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AGED WIDOW ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 15

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, accepted this afternoon the unanimous verdict returned by the Jury that the accused was not guilty of the charge of murder and acquitted Hannabai, a 60-year-old widow of Mozes Khanavkar, of Panvel, who was committed to Sessions by Mr. D. B. Varerkar, the First Class Magistrate at Panvel, on a charge of having murdered a 2-year-old illegitimate daughter of her unmarried niece, Suzanna, by pressing her fingers on the child's mouth and nostrils for about five minutes in the All Saints' Dispensary at Panvel on January 14 last.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor for Kolaba District appeared for the Crown and Mr. S. Kamalakar, Advocate, for the defence.

PUNJAB CHIEF ENGINEER DEAD

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 16

Death took place last evening of Mr. H. W. Nicholson Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Punjab Irrigation Department Mr. Nicholson was operated for appendicitis in the Ripon Hospital and he also developed bronchial trouble.

The funeral took place at 12 o'clock to-day.

DISASTER OVERTAKES QUETTA WEDDING PARTY

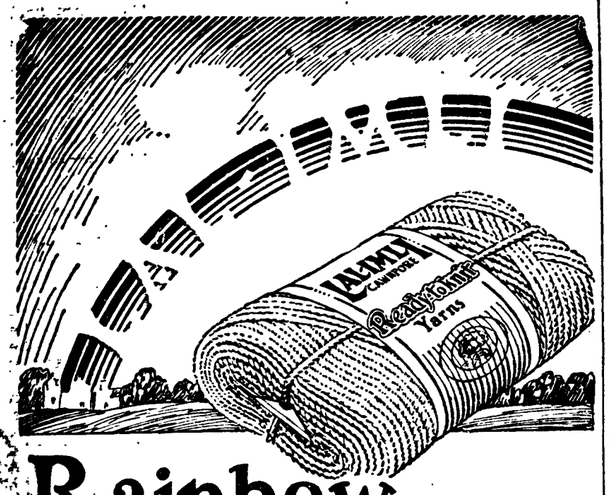
Man Loses Two Sons And Finds Wife Injured In 'Quake

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 16.

An Aurangabad message says, members of the family of Rai Chotalal Sahukar who had proceeded to Quetta in May for attending a marriage ceremony met a disastrous fate.

Two sons of Rai Chotalal were buried under debris during the catastrophe on 31st May and died. Their mother received serious injuries and has been brought to Aurangabad. She is unable to move about. There is no trace of the bride and the bridegroom.



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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Historic Scandal That Convulsed France

When Powerful Army Chiefs Failed In Plot To Perpetuate Degradation Of Innocent Man

By Dr. C. L. D'Avoine

A few days ago, the papers announced the death of Colonel Alfred Dreyfus. Alfred Dreyfus! a name which, perhaps, conveys nothing to this generation was one which convulsed Europe with excitement and brought France to the verge of Civil War towards the end of the last century.

It was in 1894 that a charge of espionage was brought against this man who was a Jew and an officer in the Army of France. An anonymous letter, said to have come from the German Embassy and addressed to the Military Attache, was communicated to the Ministry of War.

From this it was discovered that a French Military Officer was betraying his country in a most shameful manner. The identification of the hand writing on the document known as the 'bordereau' pointed to Captain Dreyfus as the author of it, suspicion fell on him and he was promptly arrested. From the beginning Dreyfus protested his innocence, but the Court Martial unanimously found him guilty and eventually he was banished to Ile du Diable in French Guiana. The trial was rather flat.

"Picturesque Ceremony"

On the 5th of January, 1895, Dreyfus was "degraded." A picturesque ceremony! In the presence of the whole corps of his comrades, drawn up in line, the customary solemn formula was pronounced by a General, whereupon an adjutant stepped forward and tore from him all his insignia and gold braid and broke his sword across his knee with a clicking sound. A cry of hatred arose from all the assembled officers. Dreyfus, pale, but still superior and well-controlled, finally flung up his arms and cried to them at the top of his voice:

"Vous degradez un homme innocent! Vive La France! Vive L'Armee!"

As he passed between the lines of officers, a young fanatic shouting an imprecation stepped forward and struck him across the cheek with the hilt of his sword, leaving a bleeding gash across his face. Outside the gates a great crowd filled the Champ de Mars, and through the grill, the tall figure of Dreyfus marching with his firm military step, limned clearly in the strong sunlight, seemed "sinister, defiant." Their impassioned outcry rose up in a vast roar:

"A mort Dreyfus! Mort au Juif! Mort an traitre!"

Then, all was quiet. The affair was all but forgotten!

Picquart's Discovery

His wife and brother, Mathieu Dreyfus, who were convinced of his innocence moved heaven and earth for a revision of the case, but were not successful. There were also a few who were convinced of his innocence some, his correligionists like Joseph Reinach and others, Bernard Lozare, Yves Guyot and Emile Zola. But they had to wait a few years before a fresh development occurred.

It happened thus:

For nearly two years past, the new head of the Secret Service had been a certain Lieutenant-Colonel Georges Picquart. An able and brilliant young officer, this man pursued the business of reorganising his department with ardour and diligence. His love of his work and his logical and penetrating faculties brought him to a curious pass. The Dreyfus Affair, General Boisdeffre had told him, was not yet finished.

In the mind of this Chief of the General Staff, the "portfolio" was still rather thin, and he had urged his subordinate to gather more conclusive evidence in case the Affair was ever revived. Picquart had gone about this vigorously, and to his chagrin found himself making no progress whatever. But one day his aides (during the absence of Colonel Henry), handed him a most suspicious message emanating from the German Attache, to a Major Walsin—Esterhazy of the French Infantry. This was proved to be an irrefutable testimony of treasonable correspondence with the German Attache. Was there another traitor among the corps of officers?, Was he the accomplice of Dreyfus?

The Guilty Man

Picquart investigated this thoroughly and came to the conclusion that Esterhazy was implicated in this affair. Picquart found besides, that the letter bore a strong resemblance to the handwriting of that of the famous Dreyfus "Bordereau". In the face of such damaging evidence Picquart had to report to his superiors, Lt. General Gouse, and Commander-in-Chief Boisdeffre, General Billot and others. They received him coldly and were no impressed with what he showed them. It was clear to him that the Army did not desire the re-opening of the Dreyfus Affair. Picquart was dumbfounded by their indifference, and to make matters worse the War Office soon transferred him to Africa.

This discovery, however, caused uneasiness in the minds of some in Supreme Command of the French Army. Their first act, however, was one of cowardice. They had decided, to cover their original crime, to get rid of Esterhazy, but as this man knew too much they found themselves compelled to protect him, even to exalt him! They now resorted to unworthy acts further to protect themselves. They got the press on their side and fomented a false case against Picquart. Thus it happened that things began to move rapidly in the summer of 1897.

Senator Scheurer-Kestner who had heard of the discovery of Picquart became convinced of Dreyfus' innocence and a few more influential men began to take an interest in it. Thoroughly alarmed the Supreme Command of the French Army did all in its power to hush up the matter and to create the impression in the press and the pulpit that the friends of Dreyfus, including Picquart, were in the pay of the Jews. Then a perfect Anti-Semetic wave swept over France and the affair began to be noised abroad.

Esterhazy Charged

Mathieu Dreyfus now charges Esterhazy with treason and demands a trial of the Major. Great commotion in the press. A number of people now convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus form their ranks. A portion of conscientious public opinion follows them: The Independent "Figaro," the Radical "Siecle." The word of command throughout the mass of the popular press, accepted by three-quarters of France's population was:—"The friends of Dreyfus are insulting the honour of the Army in accusing one officer of treason and seven commanding ones of perjury; they are allies of our enemies. The Jews are at the bottom of this dirty business."

From that moment the Dreyfus Affair became the most absorbing topic.

It was about that time that Emile Zola, convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, became determined to prove it. It was about that time also that it was discovered that many of the superior French Military Officers were greatly influenced by the Jesuits who really inspired them against the Jews. Zola wrote in the "Figaro" of 25th November, 1897, and that article in favour of Dreyfus and accusing Esterhazy and the War Office set the passion ablaze. In the end Zola greatly compromised himself in this affair. By this time he, Clemenceau, Yves Guyot, Reinach, Anatole France, Scheurer-Kestner Picquart, Labori and a few others were thoroughly convinced that a fearful miscarriage of justice had taken place in the case of Dreyfus and they clamoured for a revision.

Zola's "J'Accuse"

On the 13th of January, 1898, Zola had his famous letter "J'Accuse" published in the "Aurore." It was an open letter addressed to M. Felix Faure, President of the Republic. In it Zola exposed the whole lot and France went mad with excitement.

I was a student in Paris in those days and it was in the Boulevard St. Germain where Zola was very popular that I and a number of fellow students read the famous letter "l'Aurore." I shall never forget the excitement. Such was the feeling against Dreyfus that the cries of "A bas Zola," "Honteux!" "Vive Esterhazy!" rent the air. The commotion assumed fearful proportions by the time people came from the offices and shops. Zola was prosecuted and sentenced and was obliged to flee abroad. On the day of his trial the enraged crowd, still convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, wanted to throw him in the Seine on his way to the Palais de Justice.

But Zola, like Voltaire in the Calas case two hundred years before, had triumphed against bigotry, hatred and injustice. He had opened the eyes of many conscientious people, and, as was to be expected, French honour was vindicated. To the eternal credit of the country of my fathers, the country of Voltaire, Clemenceau and Victor Hugo the Dreyfus case was ultimately revised, his innocence proved, and he was completely rehabilitated.

France is, perhaps, the only country in the world which under similar circumstances would in the end put justice before every other consideration.

POONA EDITOR FINED FOR LIBEL

Sequel To Suit By Contractor

POONA, July 15.

In the defamation suit filed by a contractor against Mr. Wamanrao Patwardhan, member of the Servants of India Society and Editor of the "Samsthani Swarajya," Mr. Gaikalwari, the City Mamalatdar, giving judgment sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The fine has been paid.—United Press.

Ramanand Chatterjee's Wife Dead

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Manorama Devi, wife of Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor, "Modern Review," who was ailing for some time past expired this noon at the age of 71.—United Press.

Colonial Indian Students In India

Need For An Organisation Which Would Enable Them To Come Together And Make Known Their Requirements

(From An Overseas Correspondent.)

Quite a large number of Indian students from colonies are receiving their education in various institutions of India. They come from various colonies to acquire varied type of education that is not ordinarily available in those colonies and that they may imbibe the Indian culture, which in certain colonies is being gradually forgotten for various reasons.

In the colonies there are no proper facilities for Indians for higher education. The colour problem too comes in their ways. Going to other lands for studies is as good as coming over to India where they can acquire knowledge which would be beneficial to them on their return.

Among the colonial students who are here, a large number come from Fiji Islands. They include both boys and girls. Others come from Mauritius, South Africa, British Guiana, etc. Most of them are receiving their education in the United Provinces. Some are at the Allahabad University, at D. A. V. College, Dehradun, or the Gurukul, at Brindavan in Muttra district, while the girls are in the Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jalandhar in the Punjab.

Generally they enjoy their stay in India quite well, but a few have been going back to their colonies on account of the unsuitability of India's climate. Such cases have, however, been few and negligible. Most of them feel quite at home in Indian climate and Indian conditions and return only after they have finished their prescribed course in Indian institutions. Several students who have gone back to their colonies are doing much useful work there.

During vacations in India they often pay visits to the historical places which remind them of the ancient Indian civilisation and its magnificient cultural contacts all over the world.

One great drawback, however, is the want of an organisation which would enable them to meet and discuss matters of their own interest as also of the relations of their colonies with India. If these had been such an association. Indian leaders would get an opportunity to enlighten the future citizens of Greater India on their heavy responsibilities towards their compatriots in colonies. The organisation might also offer advise to and help the new comers. A few years back I heard of an organisation of these students from the colonies, which fairly active for some time, but so far as I have been able to ascertain it is now dead for all practical purposes. While in educational institutions, they live in the Hostels which are provided by these institutions, and are happy but after they are closed they become a homeless lot with nobody to look after them. This is rather a very unsatisfactory state of affairs which demands immediate attention of all Indians interested in the problems of our nationals abroad. If such a state of things were allowed to it would do great harm to their cause and interests. The several existing institutions for the welfare of overseas Indians which might ought to bestir themselves in this direction.

The Indian Colonial Association had once moved the matter and requested the colonial Indian students in India to write to them of their difficulties and gave assurances of help. But it is said that the association received no complaints of any sort. The association, I am told, is still prepared to give information, render all sorts of possible help, to such students as are in India and those who want to come to India.

Three women while collecting paddy and a child playing nearby, have been killed by a lightning at Mohichail village, Comilla.

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To-day

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Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 15, 1354
Parsi: Behman 14, 1304
Sunrise: 6-10
Sunset: 7-19
High Tide: 0-07; 12-55
Low Tide: 6-08 19-04

Sale of Tree-foot-booth licenses in Bombay Suburban District, C. J. Hall 11 a.m.

Harwood League (First Division): R. A. (Colaba) vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 18.

Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

S. S. Maloja with English mails of July 4 due at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 19.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 20.

S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. R.A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Dancing Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1935". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWASTIC—"Ah-E-Maxiuman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Red Morning" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Kentucky Kernels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Lightning Warrior" (Serial last Instalment) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Hongkong per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General, Poibavdi, Bombay, on Friday, the 22nd instant.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trades' Union Congress, will be held in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay, on Friday, August 2 at 6 p.m.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 16th instant. The Total amount offered was Rs. 1,31,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9,3 were allotted approximately 88 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-11-0 per cent per annum.

Sale of Treasury Bills to public has been discontinued until further notice.

During the week ended the 12th July 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 79,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. Ali Hussein (A Blind Singer) will entertain. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time music. 4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Beth. 5 p.m. A relay. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. Indian Programme. 6-30 p.m. Fifteen Minutes of the latest. 6-45 p.m. Light music. 8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude. 9-20 p.m. Talk: "Here and There." By the Rambler. 9-30 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. Directed by Walter Kaufmann. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, leader Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-45 p.m. "Summertime at Home—No. 2. The Riverside." 9 p.m. "Mixed Pickles—No. 4." "Rien ne va plus" or "Gay Paree." Being a Continental edition with a cross-Channel spice, and a Parisian Play, "What's All this Talk about Love?" Produced by Cecil Madden. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

A Visapur correspondent writes:—"Visapur Jail Cricket Club played a return match with a combined team of Europeans and Indians from Dhond at Visapur. The home team scored 212 runs for five wickets—Dhond replying with 132 runs all out. For the home team Messrs. J. B. D'Souza and F. Saldanha scored 52 and 66 runs respectively. The latter remained unbeaten. For the visitors Messrs. Rodrigues and Patel played very sound game scoring 43 and 24 runs respectively. Thus the Visapur team scored an easy victory over their opponents.

Change Of Programme At Regal

To-day (Wednesday) "Dancing Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Thursday 18: "Rasputin and the Empress". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Friday 19: "The Thin Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A. I. T. U. Representatives' Meeting

A meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trades' Union Congress and National Federation of Trade Unions will be held on August 4 at 8-30 a.m. in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to consider important subjects, including the Trade Union unity.

Cotton Brokers' Contribution To Quetta Fund

The Cotton Brokers' Staff Union has started collecting a fund for the relief of the Quetta Earthquake Sufferers. The first instalment of Rs. 647 was forwarded to the President of the Bombay Quetta Relief Committee.

Dir.: Western India Theatres Ltd.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
DAILY 3 SHOWS:
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
HELD OVER for the 4th WEEK
EASTERN ARTS' SUPER HIT
"Bharat-ki-Beti"
Filled the Heart of Hard-Boiled Audiences with EMOTIONS that welled to its throat and filled the Eyes with hot-scalding TEARS . . . Will Haunt the Heart and the Mind . . . a First-rate Honestly and Enormously TOUCHING TRAGIC ROMANCE combined with LAUGHTER and MERRIMENT
ALL THIS IS GIVEN By Eastern Arts STARS
RATTANBAI
HAMID, DADI SARKARI, H. SHIVDASNI, KAMLA, SAROJINI, YASMIN, GOPE
IF YOU MISS
"BHARATKI BETI"
YOU MISS
one of the year's
GREATEST SHOW

MID-WEEK CHANGES AT
THE REGAL
(The Theatre Magnificent)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY:
DANCING LADY
With
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
THURSDAY:
RASPUTIN
with
THE 3 BARRYMORES
FRIDAY:
THE THIN MAN
with
WILLIAM POWELL
MYRNA LOY

THE CAPITOL
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!
LAST THREE DAYS ONLY
Daily 3 Shows:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REDUCED PRICES TO SCHOOL PARTIES
at 4 O'clock Shows only.
The One And Only
GEORGE ARLISS
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
Mammoth Release
"CARDINAL RICHELIEU"
For one girl's happiness he would have changed the map of Europe!

Improvement Trust Administration

Audit Officer Passes Severe Strictures, Municipal Commissioner's Reply

Severe strictures were passed on the system of administration of the Improvement Trust by the Test Audit Officer which came up for discussion before the Improvements Committee on Tuesday.

Referring to the Estate Agent's Office, the Test Audit Officer stated:—

A number of audit notes addressed from time to time since November 1933 have remained still unanswered and these notes seem to receive in this department scant courtesy and attention. It need not be emphasised that audit in order to be effective must be promptly attended to and irregularities pointed out set right immediately or otherwise accounted for.

RENT OUTSTANDINGS.

The statement of receipts, arrears, etc., of rents as on 1st October 1933 has not as yet been forthcoming. A similar statement for rent recoveries for the period ending 31st March 1934 with the figures duly reconciled with the books of the Chief Accountant's office though called for several times has not been sent. It is most essential for correct accounting that the rent accounts should be agreed month by month, and that too, as a matter of course, and it is therefore not understood why this is not being done. In the absence of such a statement, it is not possible to ascertain the true position of rent recoveries and the outstandings in rent as on 31st March 1934 and for the months subsequent. A similar statement for the six months ending 30th September 1934 has since become due.

A test audit of vacant rooms in Mazagaon Chawls showed that some rooms were vacant with locks on the doors, some with nails on the doors, some with bolts from inside and some with no locks, bolts or nails, with the result that these rooms were being freely used by unauthorised persons. One room said to be vacant had a lock put on the door by an unknown party.

A test audit of vacant rooms in the Love Lane and the Suparibaug Chawls showed that some rooms were vacant with locks on the doors, some with bolts and nuts on the doors and some with cement plasters on the doors. In one room there were old trunks belonging to tenants who had long since absconded, and in another room, there were several articles said to be the destrained goods of a solicitor. These articles should have been disposed of long ago and the rooms cleared.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner referring to the above replied as follows:

The audit notes received from the Test Audit Officer are being attended to and irregularities pointed out set right. The delay in sending replies was in several cases inevitable, as the replies could be sent only after all the objections were fully attended to. However, orders have now been issued that all audit notes should be replied to within three months and a register kept of all such notes.

The statement of arrears of rent as on 1st October 1933 with the demand, recoveries, etc., for the quarter ending 31st December 1932, was submitted to the Chief Accountant on 27th June 1934, after the sanction of the Standing Committee to write off the irrecoverable amount of arrears was received, vide Standing Committee Resolution No. 68, dated the 18th April 1934. This was returned by the Chief Accountant stating that he required a certified statement of arrears as on 1st October 1933. This statement of arrears has been sent to the Chief Accountant together with the quarterly statements for the 3 quarters ending 30th June 1934, with a request to return them duly checked. Some difficulty however has arisen over the question of reconciliation of the figures in the Estate Agent's Department and the Chief Accountant's Department and this difficulty has been accentuated by intimations of recoveries not having been regularly received from the Chief Accountant's Department. The work of reconciliation has been taken in hand with the assistance of the Test Audit Officer.

NO WATCHMEN.

Locks of vacant rooms are being removed by mischievous persons and with a view to avoid this, doors of vacant rooms are closed by battens or nails in some cases. The question of providing suitable strong locks is being considered by the Estate Agent in consultation with Mechanical Engineer. As there are about 2,700 rooms vacant in the chawls and acquired buildings, there will be great difficulty in keeping these rooms properly locked and protected as there are no watchmen to look after them.

The old trunks found by the Test Audit Officer lying in one room were useless and were left by the last tenant who had absconded. These have been removed and treated as scrap. The articles belonging to the tenant who had been ejected through the Court could not be disposed of without the Court's order.

MORE CRITICISM.

The Test Audit Officer also criticised certain descrepancies into the collection of fruits sold and wrote.

An offer of Rs. 4,500 for the right of collecting fruits from 8,600 cocoanut trees was reported and recorded under Improvements Committee Resolution No 11070 of 20th March 1934. The real offer was Rs. 4,500 for the right of taking fruits from 8,740 cocoanut trees subject to a 'pro rata' rebate being allowed for the number of trees found short as well as a proportionate abatement for any trees removed since due to sale of plots during the currency of the agreement. The actual number of trees taken over by the right holder was 8,327 only and it is therefore not known why there should have been so great a discrepancy in the number of trees estimated by the Department and those actually taken over by the contractor.

The Municipal Commissioner replied:—

The discrepancies in the number of trees, the right of collecting of fruits from which was sold, and the number of trees actually taken over by the purchaser, was due to the fact that the trees handed over were less than the trees in the schedule, as several plots had been handed over to the purchasers of the plots and some trees had been cut down for the construction of a new 40ft. road.

The Improvements Committee recorded the report.

IN AID OF QUETTA RELIEF FUND

In aid of the Quetta Relief Fund, magic lantern and cinema shows with lectures on "Earthquakes, Their Causes and Effects" and on "Mount Everest Expedition" will be given by Mr. V. S. Toro, Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions, Bombay Presidency, (with musical entertainment at interval by Mr. Ghosh of Tagore's School of Music, Calcutta), at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), and Wednesday, 24th July.

New Council Member

The Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I. C. S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and has, in his place, nominated Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council.

PROTEST AGAINST NIMBKAR'S ARREST

A mammoth meeting of the workers was held at Lal Baug Maidan on Tuesday evening under the presidentship of Com. V. B. Karnik, to protest against the arrest of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Bombay G. K. U. A resolution protesting against his arrest and condemning the policy of the Government in arresting the trusted leaders of the workers was passed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bhogle, Joglekar, Karnik, Kulkarni, and others. They all stressed the necessity of strengthening the movement and particularly electing the trusted comrades to the Managing Committee of the G K. U. to be elected on the 28th of this month.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

A meeting of the workers will be held at Fergusson Road to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the arrest of the Com. R. S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

Deities of Sri Krishna and Rukmini have been robbed of jewellery, from the Sevakdass Temple, at Hyderabad (Deccan.) A suspect is arrested.

IMPORT OF HIGH GRADE PETROL

Indian Company's Agreement With European & American Oil Magnates

The other day the "Chronicle" announced that a well-known Indian firm in Bombay will shortly commence importing, on a large scale, petrol, kerosene and other allied oils from America and Europe and for that purpose a big company with large capital was being floated. The "Chronicle" has now been able to gather further reliable information that the same oil company has made contracts with American and European refineries in such a way that an uninterrupted supply in sufficient quantities of petrol, kerosene and other allied oils will be assured to India.

In Europe petrol in two qualities (superior and ordinary) is being sold and the motorist has his choice of superior or inferior grade. This New Indian Company will import only high grade petrol known as extra light petrol, so that the motorists in India will get a long-felt want satisfied.

DISPUTE OVER COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN

Settlement In Suit For Injunction

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by the Germania Dyeing and Printing Works in their suit against the New India Dyeing and Printing Works claiming an injunction in respect of alleged breach of copyright in a certain design.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Cama and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. B. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas Daru Hemany and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are carrying on the business of printing in all kinds of textile goods. They claimed to be the registered proprietors of a certain design consisting of a broad border with parallel straight lines at the edges and having between the lines a winding creeper with leaves, flowers and bunches of grapes and showing two peacocks and two ducks. They claimed an exclusive right to print the design on "saris" and other textiles, and alleged that the defendants were using a design identical with their own, thereby infringing their copyright.

At the hearing, a settlement was reached between the parties whereby the defendants undertook not to use the design complained of or any other design in imitation thereof for printing on textile goods. His Lordship gave leave to the plaintiffs to amend the plaint so as to include the fact that the design in question was registered in the name of one Shamrao Ganpatrao Dhairyawan, who was partner in the plaintiffs' firm.

Cottage House Scheme

Arrangements are being made to float a co-operative Housing Society with a view to assist middle class persons who pay a monthly rental of Rs. 30 or above to own their own Cottage houses with a preliminary investment of Rs. 2,000.

Those who are interested in the scheme and who are in a position to make the preliminary investment may communicate with Mr. Harischandra K. Pathare, Mantri Building, Dadar, Bombay, for further particulars.

"Queen Esther" Staged

The pupils of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School put on board the "Queen Esther" by Dr. John Masefield, LL.D. the Poet-Laureate, on Monday night in the Royal Opera House under the patronage of Mr. Meyer Nissim, ex-Mayor of Bombay. There was a large gathering.

Mr. S. Abraham, who directed the play, deserves congratulation on the really fine dance provided on the occasion.

I. A. FORCE EMPLOYEE ACQUITTED

Charge Of Cheating Passport Officer Fails

Holding that the charge of attempting to cheat the Passport Officer had failed, as the alleged false declaration was made in the preparation of the passport which was not issued, the Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged on Tuesday Henry William Lewis, an employee in the Indian Auxiliary Force's Office at Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

(Continued from Column 7)

from the time he passed the Dadar Station. "Besides", said the Magistrate, "I do not think that I have any right to dictate to the police in a matter of this kind". He hoped, however, that the Commissioner of Police would do the needful in the matter.

Mr. Nimbkar: Let me hope so.

NIMBKAR FOR MADRAS

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was taken by the Madras Mail on Tuesday night to stand his trial in Madras. It is reported that he was not placed before the Commissioner of Police, but was taken to Victoria Terminus with handcuffs on.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Cruickshank Road

The Cruickshank Road, leading from Dhobi Talao to Bori Bunder, is one of the few roads in Bombay with avenues on both sides. Having, as it does, an open maidan to its right and an array of Government buildings to its left, Cruickshank Road, has become one of the very important and beautiful thoroughfares in the city. Who could forget the history that the road made during the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930? When Congress and Police were often engaged in a "battle" on the Azad maidan, the trees on both sides of the road were being used by the public, some of whom getting up to the topmost branch to have a clear view of what was happening. Apart from that, Cruickshank Road is one of the very few roads in the city, which have big trees on both its sides —which certainly are responsible for its dignified appearance.

For reasons not known, some trees from this avenue were cut down. It certainly could not be due to complaints, received that these trees were a hindrance to someone. Anyway, it would be well if this process of cutting down does not continue further and the other trees are allowed to continue to contribute towards the grandeur of the Cruickshank Road.

Flora Fountain Island

There is an urgent and immediate need of a shelter on the island at Flora Fountain for the protection of those who wait for the tram cars. At times, passengers have to wait more than ten minutes in the open for tram cars. There is nothing to protect them from the rigour of the scorching sun or the torrential rain. A shelter will not cost more than a couple of hundred rupees to the B. E. S. and T. Company, but it will confer a great blessing on the passengers. Besides, a shed in the island at Flora Fountain will also beautify the island as at present it presents a dismal outlook. Neither the Government nor the Municipality has money enough to make a lawn on the island but a shelter or shed will serve the purpose of giving protection to the passengers, beautifying the island at the same time. When the tram cars are full and no more passengers are taken, it would console them to take shelter during rain or in the heat of the sun in the shed. It is hoped the Company will give immediate attention to this.

Legal Point Regarding Bail

Can Bombay C. P. M. Go Behind Order Of Madras C. P. M.?—Nimbkar Refused Bail

Can an accused, arrested in Bombay, be allowed bail, when his arrest has been made under a non-bailable warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras?

This question was discussed at the Esplanade Court to-day when Mr. V. B. Karnik, counsel for the accused, applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for bail on behalf of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who was arrested on Monday by the Bombay C.I.D. under a non-bailable warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras.

Sir H. P. Dastur was quite prepared to grant the application if counsel could show under what section he could allow bail.

Further hearing at this stage, was adjourned till 3-30 this afternoon to enable Mr. Karnik to cite authorities on the point.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Public Prosecutor, applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for an order to send Mr. R. S. Nimbkar to Madras to stand his trial there on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered by him last month.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, applied for bail of the accused on the ground that it was a case of sedition. "There was a precedent in his case, Mr. Karnik argued "because in the Meerut Conspiracy Case Mr. Nimbkar was released on bail and he did not run away."

Mr. Mankar opposed the application for bail. He said that the gravity of the offence was such that the trying magistrate of Madras had thought fit to issue a non-bailable warrant. The Court, if it granted bail, would go behind the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras.

Magistrate: I am willing to give him bail, Mr. Karnik, if you can persuade me that I have got the power to do so.

Mr. Karnik: Under Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Your Worship. Under that section a person can be allowed bail except in cases where the offence is punishable with death or transportation for life.

Mr. Mankar: But sedition is punishable with transportation for life.

Mr. Karnik: In Section 497, the words "death, or transportation for life" should be read conjointly and not disjointly.

Magistrate: I am convinced that the accused will attend the Court. That is my personal feeling. But I do not know whether I have the right to go behind the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras.

Mr. Karnik: I will cite authorities to show that Your Worship has the right if Your Worship will give me time.

The Magistrate gave him time and reserved orders till the afternoon, Mr. V. B. Karnik intimated that he was unable to trace any direct authority on the point.

He, however, submitted that section 86 of the Criminal Procedure Code empowered the Chief Presidency Magistrate to vary the order issued by the trying magistrate of another presidency.

APPLICATION TURNED DOWN.

The magistrate thought that this section did not apply in the case of non-bailable warrants and so turned down the application for bail.

Mr. Karnik: Will your Worship then make an endorsement that you would have granted bail, had it not been for the non-bailable character of the warrant?

Magistrate: There are plenty of others who would make the necessary endorsements (Laughter.)

Mr. Karnik then prayed that the magistrate would pass a provisional order classifying Mr. Nimbkar as a "B" Class while an undertrial prisoner, until the time he appeared at the Madras Court.

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out that if such an order were made, then he would be relieved of the "ropes and the hand-cuffs" which otherwise the police would put on him. He added that he would then be given higher daily allowances and other amenities while travelling to Madras.

NO RIGHT TO DICTATE TO POLICE

The Magistrate observed that the classification was only in the case of a convicted person. Mr. Nimbkar would cease to be under the present Court's jurisdiction

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1935

INTER-UNIVERSITY WRANGLES

The University of Madras has fallen foul of a number of other sister universities in India. It refuses to admit their students on terms of equality, so far as the preceding, qualifying examinations are concerned; and the exasperated sister Universities retaliate by imposing a ban upon Madras students wishing to be admitted into these other universities. Madras seems to regard it a point of honour that it should pose as the superior and the perfect, whose standards are so impeccable that they should be publicly hall-marked as unapproachable. But the claim to be "sans pareil" hurts the "amour propre" of other universities, even if it were well-grounded, which, in the opinion of no aggrieved University it ever is or can be. Once again, the result is: victimisation of students forced by circumstances to seek a change of universities in the middle of their university career. In the struggle between the universities, it is now no longer a question of the individual merits of the alumni of one university seeking admission into another; it is simply a general declaration of war, wherein each party considers itself aggrieved, each stands on its dignity, each rushes into a slaughter of the innocents in which even universities do not always indulge.

Wrong Test

Levity apart—what are the rights and wrongs of the issues? For business reasons, or reasons of public duty, many an undergraduate finds his parent transferred from his native place to another; and so is obliged to seek a new university in the middle o his scholastic career. Sometimes, it even happens that a student voluntarily seeks a change of university in the middle of his career, either because his old university he has made too hot t- hold him, or because in the new one he finds some special attraction. Mysore students, to take but one example, used to find the Law courses in Bombay much more advantageous than those of Madras, to which university Mysore colleges used to be affiliated before the institution of a local university. The setting up of a special Degree of Commerce or the creation of a Technological Department, again, has vested Bombay with a peculiar,—almost exclusive,—attraction by which it is no fault of aspiring students from Madras to seek to benefit. But Madras, proud of her consciousness that her alumni had hitherto always pushed their way into the portals of other universities, and made themselves no discredit to their "alma mater" by having achieved this transmigration, refuses to see that a similar compliment may have to be paid to itself because of business or other necessity if not because of the intrinsic excellence of its course of study or the exclusive possession of some specially prized institution by the undergraduates and graduates from other universities. It considers its standards of scholastic efficiency—particularly in English,—to be so high, that, like Australian Labour unwilling to have its standards of living lowered by the unrestricted admixture of alleged cheap and inefficient Japanese or other Asiatic labour, it imposes a ban on such migrations in mid-career between universities. It is a pity university authorities do not appreciate the fact that the excellence of their standards of learning is not always tested, by prescribed percentages, but by the actual achievements of their alumni, by the ideals and methods of testing the examinees as applied by examiners and by the actual teaching inculcated by the teachers. These are all imponderable quantities; and one should have thought, of all universities in India, Madras would have been the last to pin its faith merely to percentages as prescribed in the University handbook. Moreover, it does not need the mathematical brain of a Ramanujam or the highly sophisticated intelligence of a Raman to discover that the reaction of this challenge to other universities falls with withering force, not on the real culprit, but on the innocent seeker after light,—wherever his circumstances force him to seek it. Madras, we had always thought, was much, too realistic and logical, not to appreciate fully the meaning of the simple statistical fact that, against every three South Indian graduates or undergraduates seeking admission in other universities of India, there would hardly be one undergraduate from these other universities seeking admission to Madras. Would they not see the writing on the wall?

Following A Bad Example

Such futile struggles between the universities in India have another significance over which, also, the dons will do well to ponder. British universities and learned societies have always made difficulties about according equal rights to the alumni of Indian universities; Empire universities, particularly in Africa, are following suit. European and American bodies of a corresponding character are creating similar obstacles The advent of the Nazis to power in Germany has served to write in the skies, in letters of everlasting fire, the arrogant doctrine of Nordic superiority and trumpet to the world the fierce determination by the stalwarts of these races to maintain their superiority. Impediments cast in the way of acquiring modern learning by the less fortunate peoples of the earth is one mode of asserting and maintaining this arrogant position; and it used to be practised, without so much fanfare as to-day, in Britain ever since Indians dared to cross the black water. The Medical Council, the Bar Council, the Engineers' Association,—and a host of others,—have revised their regulations of admission,—all tightened up against Indians, usually on the plea that Indian students do not possess the requisite preliminary qualifications. We have had to establish an Indian Medical Council to achieve absolute equality for the recognition of Indian medical degrees,—if we *have* achieved it yet; and we may have to institute an Electrical or Mechanical Engineers' Association or Architects' League, if we would not have Indian degrees in these departments of our universities neglected and despised. If Indian universities among them ape these superior airs, and seek to discriminate "inter se", would they not be providing our principal opponent with the most unanswerable argument to persist in its course of selfish exclusiveness? Can we not appeal to any authority in India? Has the Inter-University Board, for instance, no power, to intervene in such unseemly and unprofitable wrangles and prescribe uniform rules standards, and conditions for permitting or facilitating inter-university migrations? We understand that at its meeting last week the Syndicate of the Madras University came to a decision that will end the dispute. We congratulate the Syndicate on its decision. If, however, we are not correctly informed, we trust the vital national importance of the matter will secure it an early, dispassionate, and authoritative consideration for final disposal, so that the desiring or deserving students seeking transfers from one university to another will not suffer.

Organise The Peasants

The reported attempts of the Congress Socialists of Allahabad to form a new organisation called All-India Kisan Congress similar to the All-India Trade Union Congress will be welcomed by all interested in the welfare of the peasants The need for such an organisation has long been felt and there is no reason why Congressmen in general should not help in bringing one into existence. It should be noted, however, that if the All-India Kisan Congress is to be anything more than a spectacular affair, it should be preceded by the establishment of provincial organisations in most, if not all the provinces in the country. The present time is most auspicious for the inauguration of a large network of provincial and district peasant organisations all affiliated to a Central all-India body. Economic depression has made the condition of peasants in the country most pitiable. Government themselves have recognised this fact and are trying to allay discontent by talk of rural reconstruction. But their relief measures are utterly inadequate. The attempts of the Congress, too, to promote village industries, are limited by the paucity of funds and workers. It is necessary, therefore, for the peasants to organise themselves all over the country and place their grievances, political as well as economic, before the Government and the public alike, so that their grievances may call forth relief measures on a much wider scale than has so far been possible.

DUMPING IN INDIA

Her Inability To Protect Herself Against It

By (SARABHAI PRATAPRAL)

II

Great Britain has also her Anti-Dumping Acts. She restricts dumping to sales below cost price. She has however, the ablest and most active and ever-on-the-alert commercial envoys attached to her Diplomatic Agents in foreign States. They keep her fully apprised of all tariff and fiscal changes Besides, their Trade Commissioners put the interested "Home" traders "au-fait" with all that passes in the regions of their interest and concern. While India in absence of such a service abroad has no means of timely information about cost price, cost of production or either about sale prices of the same and similar goods abroad or their internal prices. For want of such authentic information the petitioning industry could not prove before the Textile Tariff Board dumping by Japan nor in the present did India know for a considerable time that Roumania prohibited Indian imports. So situated, she cannot adopt Great Britain's conception of Dumping "Below Cost Price." India must proceed on the generally accepted significance. To her along with the Dominions Dumping must mean detriment and handicap to her industries established, nascent, or yet to start.

Anti-Dumping Measures

Besides, Great Britain has also prevented Exchange Dumping by her Safe-guarding of Industries Act. The measure was necessitated by the depreciation of the German mark. The conditions for levy of duty are most noteworthy in the present reference. The two relevant to the thesis are:

(2) That the purchase price of the goods imported from the country with depreciated currency was below the price at which such goods could be profitably manufactured in the U.K.

(3) That by such imports employment in any industry in U.K. was being or likely to be seriously affected.

This dashes to pieces the broadcast conception of dumping to be "Below cost price." Dumping thus has no technical meaning, but is measured by its injury to indigenous products in U.K. too.

Great Britain also passed in quick succession, as soon as the previous enactment was not sufficiently effective, Anti-Dumping Bill and Import duties Act (1932) to circumvent the adverse effects of imports from countries of depreciated currencies. Nor were France and Germany lagging behind in action when in September 1931 Britain went off the Gold Standard. Canada and South Africa also levied exchange surcharges. India has to bear a surcharge the moment rupee exceeded 17d. All countries feel injured and prepare in time to repel aggressive invasions by dumping. Sixteen of the industrially advanced States have legislated against ordinary dumping. Prominent among them are Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Japan, Canada, Australia, Newzealand, the Union of South Africa, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and the four major Dominions. They afford goodly lessons to India.

India's Helplessness

India alone is unable to defend herself against foreign dumping, and her Commerce Member broadcasts at the International Conference that Indian Industry is not exposed to dumping.

We may put it straight to him to answer—Is there active and extensive dumping practised by several countries? Is India sheltered from their penetration?

It was only last year that the Commerce Secretary during his annual visit to the Indian Merchants' Chamber was apprised of the Newzealand butter under-selling Indian product in India's own market mainly because of the Cur-

(Continued on page 10.)

A CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

The Judiciary And The Bar

By MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.

The relation between the Executive and the Judiciary on the one hand and between the Judiciary and the Bar on the other must be provided for in a democratic constitution so that the Judiciary can maintain its independence of the Executive and the privileged profession of the Bar can maintain theirs in their professional capacity as upholding the rights of the public against the encroachment of the Executive in the alleged interest of Society at large though possibly in the interest of the privileged and influential or ruling classes of Society.

Organisation Of The Bar

From ancient days the learned profession of the Bar is considered to do honorary work and is, therefore, highly respected. In modern Society, however, the possession of wealth has to be added to the acquired learning of natural intellectual capacity of an individual to be able to command public respect and influence. This state of alignment of the Bar on the side of the rich must be altered to bring the legal profession in line with the status of the administrative officers of the State on the far smaller salaries than at present as already discussed. The general principles therefore, for the formation of the legal profession together with the maximum scale of remuneration must be laid down in the written Constitution so that in future legislation regarding the formation of Bar Councils as also the distribution of privileges and powers among the different grades of judges and of legal practitioners cannot override the fundamental principles laid down in the Constitution. And if any change is necessary to modify or alter such a principle it would follow the same procedure of referendum as may be laid down for any change of principle affecting any other branch of the political constitution.

Varying Qualifications

At present the constitution of the Bar varies a good deal in different provinces and does not meet the requirements of the common people. Justice is very often expensive and beyond the reach of poor persons as in England. The wholesale adoption of the British system of recruiting members of the legal profession in cities like Bombay and Calcutta has been entirely unsuited to the needs of the common people as in England itself but more so in India. Qualifications for the different grades of legal practitioners must be graded to suit the needs of the small or large areas for which a practitioner may be enrolled. A combination of the Madras and Allahabad methods of grading legal practitioners is more suitable to the needs of the poor and illiterate large masses of people residing in the remote villages of this vast country.

Elected Judges

The judges must in different places be elected by the members of the Local Bar Associations for a period of five years and the salaries must not exceed the maximum of Rs. 500 laid down for any public Officer of the State as recommended in the Karachi Resolution of 1931 passed by the Indian National Congress or any other suitable figure to meet the standard of life without profiteering or accumulations.

Federal Supreme Court

The Federal Supreme Court of India must be the Court of highest jurisdiction for the whole country to decide disputes regarding the interpretation of the constitution as also the final Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Provincial High Courts. The judges of these courts must be elected from amongst those who have already served at least for a period of five years as a judge of a Provincial High Court. The Judges of the High Court and of the District Courts and of the other local Courts must be elected by the Provincial, District or Local Bar Associations as already stated. The Judges must always be kept in a position of independence as against the Executive as also of the public or party vote based on political considerations unlike America. Their appointment must not depend upon the King or his representative in the form of a Viceroy or Governors who must generally be guided by Cabinet or Departmental Minister in making these appointments nor upon the Executive direct as in the United States of America to fill these posts on considerations of political party alignment. The present convention obtaining in India of appointing a Judge for life on the recommendation of the

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

THAT ANTI-WIDOW BILL

The agitation of women of the Bombay Presidency has prevailed for the time being over Mr. Desai's Bill. It deserved a more decisive success for the simple reason that Mr. Desai's unfortunate proposal is entitled to nothing better than complete and ignominious rejection. His Bill is indefensibly unfair and odnoxious because it seeks cruelly to deprive helpless Hindu widows of a right which is necessary to protect their interests, to save them from being thrown at the mercy of other persons. But while we welcome the interim triumph of the women's cause we cannot, we fear, congratulate Mr. Desai on the attitude he has adopted, an attitude which was well summed up by Mr. Bole in his question which Mr. Desai did not answer. A press report, however, attributes to him the intention of moving the Bill at the September session, because, otherwise the Council would be dissolved and he would have no other opportunity of moving it. The fact of postponing it from one session to another is a credit, more to the capricious wilfulness of a spoilt child than the earnestness of a legislator with a sense responsibility. We wish Mr. Desai had shown more good sense.

FLIMSY EXCUSE

Replying to Mr. Saxena's letter protesting against the ban on him the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal seeks to justify the ban on the ground that the enquiries of the kind contemplated by him could only have an adverse effect on the situation. Such an excuse will convince no Indian; for it is impossible to believe that mere enquiries will create a situation justifying the restriction even of the movements of a responsible leader. The fact seems to be that the Bengal Government has an uneasy mind about its policy towards detenus and is consequently unduly sensitive even with regard to enquiries about that policy. However, it is good to learn that the Enquiry Committee will not be deterred from carrying on its work though its original plan has got to be varied.

UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE

We do not find any reason in the Government attitude on Mr. Bakhle's bill prohibiting employment of children and limiting the hours of work of young persons in shops and providing for the early closing of shops. The Home Member, like all Home Members of the Central and Provincial legislatures in India when they are faced with measures of social legislation, characterized the bill as "premature and impracticable." This laconic expression, however, is not sufficient to damn the proposed measure. If the Government sympathise with the object of the Bill, as Mr. Turner says they do, they must either accept it or suggest modifications which would make it acceptable to them. Mr. Bakhle made out an admirable case for the restrictions that he seeks to impose through legislation. He showed how shop assistants and employees in restaurants had to work for abnormally long hours, how that tended to affect their health adversely and how his Bill sought to remedy the evil. And no one, who has any knowledge of the hours and conditions of work in Bombay shops and restaurants, can deny the need for immediate legislation to improve the lot of the employees particularly those of young age. The Bill, we are glad, has been circulated for eliciting public opinion and when it comes before the Council again we expect a more sympathetic attitude from the Government as well as the non-official members.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

Government's new Bill for the Amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925 is, on the whole, a decided improvement on the original Act. It reduces the facilities for adulteration, increases the powers of the authorities for its detection and makes the punishment for certain violations of the Act more drastic. Public opinion will fully approve of the punishment of imprisonment for repeated offences to make it more deterrent. Care will have to be taken, however, that innocent persons are not harassed on mere suspicion. And to this end the details of the Act will need to be carefully scrutinised by the Select Committee.

INDIAN INSURANCE

The Indian Life Assurance Offices Association has done well to make a representation to the Government of India on the need for a new comprehensive Bill covering all forms of Insurance in India and for full consultation with the Insurance interests in the country before Government draft their proposals for the Bill. The Association makes out a strong case for the protection of Indian Insurance companies from the effects of uneconomic competition from non-Indian Insurance companies in India and from the operations of inadequately financed and indiscriminately floated new Insurance companies. The Association has made several specific suggestions on this point and these need to be seriously considered by Government. It is also the duty of Indian Insurance companies to devise ways and means of developing Indian Insurance even in the absence of adequate State help. They can do much in this direction by, among other ways, better organising themselves, financing extensive propaganda for Swadeshi Insurance, and providing better facilities for the training of Insurance workers, especially Insurance Agents, who canvass business.

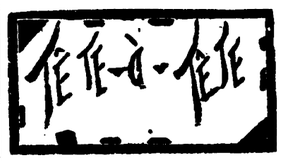
—PRESS VIEWS—

Shahidganj Mosque Tragedy

They (the Government) obtained an undertaking from Sikh leaders that the mosque would not be demolished, but, unfortunately, the dead body of a Sikh was discovered lying near by and the large body of Sikhs got out of hand and demolished the mosque. There the matter stands. The tension between the two communities continues. We trust that conciliatory counsels would soon prevail. We are bound, however, quite apart from the merits of the dispute, to express our strong condemnation of the demolition of a House of God by whatever name He may be worshipped therein. Such an act of vandalism is totally opposed to the tradition of reverence that has come down to us from ancient times and which the illustrious founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak strove by his teachings to consolidate.—"Indian Social Reformer."

Case Against Mr. Nariman

The Government of Bombay have done the right thing in withdrawing the case under the Motor Vehicles Act against Mr. K. F. Nariman. The case ought never to have been instituted, and the admissions made by counsel for the Government during the hearing of the case in the third Presidency Magistrate's court on Thursday shows how hastily the Government had acted in the matter. Counsel first based his request for permission to withdraw the case on the ground that that alone would enable the Legislative Council to have a dispassionate discussion of the amendment proposed by the Government to the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act. Mr. Nariman opposed the application on the ground that if the Bombay Legislative Council for one reason or another dropped the amendment, the Government might again prosecute him and, therefore, it was better that they should go on with the present case. It was then that the Government Prosecutor made the important admission that "the points raised by Mr. Nariman in the course of his argument had raised grave doubts regarding certain points in the mind of the prosecution and that it was for this reason that they proposed to withdraw the case." The admission really means either that the Government did not take proper legal advice or that its legal advisers themselves had given their advice without a proper study of the subject. This is not the first case in which the Government has found itself in this unenviable position.—"Tribune."



CONGRESS CLAIM TO BE THE NATION

Appeal To Justicites To Join Its Ranks

—Headlines.

That's why they won't.

* * * *

"Chloroform was successfully administered," says Bori Bunder's Poona correspondent, "to Mr. H. R. Desai's Hindu Adoption Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council."

We hope it will be successfully amputated at the next session.

* * * *

"Let him (Mr. Desai) bring it up in September," said one of the ladies, "we will frighten him again and very much worse next time."

What do they propose, we wonder? Sweep him off completely?

* * * *

"Mr. Desai," says a press report, "was absent all last week from his accustomed seat in the Council all last week."

The fact that his wife was seen posing to a photographer along with the leaders of the anti-Desai Movement Bill is regarded as circumstantial evidence that he was placed under preventive detention at home and only got an opportunity to sneak out and sneak into the Council Chamber in the nick of time.

Rumour, however, does not say what happened afterwards.

* * * *

Among the demands—all made with the object of "civilising" the Blacks of course,—that Italy has urged the last one relates to the appointment of Italian advisers in Ethiopia "on the British analogy in Egypt."

Italy—yes, even Italy—ought not to complain if Abyssinia is "adamant on the question."

* * * *

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "NEW DEAL"

Prosperity Loan Of Rs. 250 Million

—"Times of India."

It will, however, not be floated in India.

* * * *

In the course of his New Deal memorandum Mr. Lloyd George emphasized "the immense possibilities inside the Empire in partly developed countries like India ...."

"Partly developed" is hardly a compliment to the "Trustees" in charge of India. But we now know where Mr. Lloyd George stands.

By the way, his New Deal is a curious combination of

(1) Internationalism abroad,
(2) Pseudo-Socialism at Home and
(3) Fascism in the "partly developed" countries in the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George also emphasizes the unlimited room for expansion in international trade in Russia and China.

Our Junior colleague sympathises with Russia and China.

* * * *

WILL CONGRESS AND LIBERALS FACE FACTS?

Liberal Brigade. Right about turn!

* * * *

A MONKEY-TRICK!

A woman passenger swooned in a running train when she discovered her bag containing cash and jewels worth Rs. 200 had been carried away by a monkey.

Press Report.

* * * *

"If you please, ma'am," began the new maid, "there's a strange woman downstairs. She won't give her name but she's taken off her hat and coat opened two cupboards, rubbed her fingers over the piano and complained about the dust, and when I left her she was ——"

Her mistress gasped.

"Oh dear," she exclaimed, "I didn't expect my husband's mother this week."

QUETTA VICTIMS CRY FOR HELP

Central Committee Needs Larger Funds

Our Readers Must Redouble Their Efforts

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram one of the Secretaries of the Quetta Central Relief Committee says that the public outside Sind and Punjab have not yet a clear idea as to the purpose for which still more funds are required.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 1¢ per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

THREE PAPER FUND EXCEEDS RS. 25,700

But Relief Committee Is Faced With Big Job

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 16-7-1935 is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
Previously acknowledged	25,568	10
B J Mhatre & Bros Malad	11	0
Some sympathisers	11	0
Unemployed Parsi gentleman	1	0
North Bhartiya Yuvak Sena Sangh	14	0
The Malbar Star Sports Club and sympathisers 1st. instalment	15	0
Bhagwandas Dayal as below	10	0
Bai Jamana Sunderji	2	0
Bhagwandas Dayal Kothari	1	0
Laxmidas Ragnath Kothari	1	0
Shrimati Lalita Laxmidas Kothari	1	0
Master Manharlal Laxmidas Kothari	1	0
Shri Dhirajlal Venilal	1	0
Shrimati Hiravanti Dhirajlal	1	0
Master Vinodchandra Dhirajlal	1	0
Master Jayantilal Dhirajlal	1	0
	Rs 10	0
One Ahmedabadi gentleman	1	0
Messrs. Kishanprasad Co. Ltd.	101	0
Zaverchand Thakersi	12	15
B D Desai Vile Parle	5	8
Total Rs.	25,751	1

WHEN TO BEGIN QUETTA SALVAGE

Local Authorities Await Permission From Simla

QUETTA, July 16.

It is understood that Col. Russell, Public Health Commissioner, Government of India, will visit Quetta about the 10th of August and will discuss the various medical questions with the Deputy Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, in connection with the salvage operations.

The local authorities here are awaiting the orders of the Government of India as to when salvage operation should be taken up in those houses which are standing and where there are no corpses.

REHABILITATING NACHARI

Nachari village where sanitary arrangement has been completed will shortly be opened and inhabitants will be allowed to return.

The new site near brewery is being cleared and arrangements are being made for sanitation and water supply and it is hoped that people will be shifted from the Race Course after a week.—A.P.

QUETTA CENTRAL RELIEF FUNDS EXCEED LAKH

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The total amount so far donated for the Quetta Central Relief Committee till July 13 including the Bombay City collections, comes to about a lakh and a quarter.—A.P.

MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND

List of Contributions received on July 13 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay are detailed below:

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 103,836-9-4.

A/C No. I Rs. 87,965-15-9 and A/C No. II Rs. 15,870-9-7) which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee. A/C No. I Rs. 17,231-12-6 and A/C No. II Rs. 1,346.

ACCOUNT NO. I

Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. A Hawkin kuninea, £1-1-0 at 1-6-5/32) Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees Rs. 13-14-0.

Sub-Committee (12) Banks:—per Mr. J. G. Ridland Rs. 50-0-0.

Sub-Committee (22) Ladies: per Mrs. S. Schueden Rs. 412-12-0, Per Mrs. Low Rs. 400-0-0. Per Mrs. Blackwell 148-8. Per Mrs. Dongerker Rs. 26. Per Mrs. Aitken Rs. 12, Per Mrs. Barber Rs. 5.

ACCOUNT NO. II

Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees: Sub-Committee (22) Ladies: Per Mrs. Dongerkery Rs. 70, which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: (A/C No. 1, Rs. 18,248-14-6 and A/C No. Rs. 1,416), Total Rs. 104,973-11-4.

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 104,973-11-4.

ACCOUNT NO. I

The Director, Officers and Staff of Haffkine Institute Rs. 127; Mr. R. S. Dudley Rs. 75; Amounts below Rs. 25 is Rs. 76-2-6; The Staff of the Poona and Poona City Branches of the Bank of India Ltd. Rs. 30; Prof. M. J. Antia Rs. 25; Messrs Manordas Tribhovandas and Narotamdas Devidas A/C M.B.S.F. Rs. 101; Amounts below Rs. 25 is Rs. 106-2-6.

ACCOUNT NO. II

Amounts below Rs. 25 is Rs. 22. Total Rs. 105,459-13-10.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

Charge Of Harbouring Abdul Tyab Sheik

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Harish Choudhury, a Trade Unionist of Bombay and Sant Sarkar were arrested this morning by the Calcutta police on a charge of conspiracy to harbour Abdul Tyab Sheikh, the Communist leader of Bombay, who is still absconding and for whose arrest a reward is already declared by the Calcutta police.—United Press.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF PROSCRIBED BOOKS

Barisal Pleader, Wife And Daughter Taken Into Custody

BARISAL, July 16.

Mr. Devendranath Das, Pleader, his wife and his daughter have been arrested following the seizure of several proscribed books from his house.—United Press.

LITIGATION OVER "INAMI" ESTATES

Partition Claimed For Properties Granted By Bijapur King

APPEALS IN DHARWAR SUITS

With a historical background dating back to more than 300 years, an interesting case is now being heard by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia sitting on the Appellate Branch of the Bombay High Court.

The case was originally heard in the court of the First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar where it lasted four and a half years and 15,000 exhibits were put in. In this suit, the plaintiffs Bapusaheb and others, claimed a partition of certain properties known as the "Samasthan" of Handignur, now administered by Sirdar Bullappa Babusaheb Desai of Handiganur, who is the first defendant.

PLAINTIFFS' CASE

The plaintiffs stated that they and the defendants were members of a joint Hindu family possessing "Desgat" or "Nnam" properties in Handiganur village. The properties stood in the name of the first defendant as he was the eldest male member of the eldest branch of the family. But the properties were until recently jointly administered. For some time past the first defendant had repudiated the plaintiffs' right to joint enjoyment of the properties, and the dispute led to the present litigation. The plaintiffs claimed that if they were not entitled to partition, they should be allowed maintenance out of the properties.

THE DEFENCE

The suit was contested by the first defendant on various grounds. The properties, he said, belonged to the "Samasthan" of Handiganur and were in the nature of a "Raj" or Zamindari. Vithalnath Bullappa, the founder of the family, had acquired the properties from the King of Bijapur in 1575.

From that time the properties had remained unpartitioned and, according to the custom in the family, had developed upon the eldest son to the exclusion of other members who however, were given maintenance.

The first defendant further said that since 1845 the plaintiffs' ancestors had separated from his family and excluded from any kind of enjoyment of the properties and, therefore, the plaintiffs had no right of claiming partition or maintenance.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION

After a prolonged hearing in the lower court the sub-judge dismissed the suit, holding that there was a family custom dating from the sixteenth century according to which the properties were not liable to be divided and were wholly inherited by the eldest member of the eldest branch of the family. The judge further held that the plaintiffs were not members of a joint Hindu family along with the defendants and were not, therefore, entitled to maintenance out of the estates.

APPEALS TO HIGH COURT

The plaintiffs then filed the present appeal to the High Court.

Another appeal has also arisen from this suit. This is by some of the defendants who supported the plaintiffs' demand for a partition and claimed, in the alternative, an increase in the maintenance they are now allowed out of the estates.

The hearing of both the appeals is proceeding.

PROCESSIONS BANNED: CURFEW ENFORCED

Lathi Charge And Arrests In Lahore

LAHORE, July 16.

Following the externment of four Blue-shirt leaders, the day passed without incident, but trouble occurred in the evening when a crowd of 200 returning from prayers at the Badshahi Mosque attempted to go in procession to the city shouting slogans.

The crowd was stopped by the police and ordered to disperse. On its refusal to comply the police made a lathi charge and drove it back. Seven arrests were also made, whereupon a section of the crowd entered the Karimbax Mosque nearby, where at the time of wiring, they remain shouting slogans.

About 200 lathi police under High Officers with Magistrates were immediately drafted to the locality which is highly susceptible. The crowd remains perched on the ramparts of the mosque and has occupied that position during the past hour and half with the police surrounding the whole locality while more police are being told off to the spot.

Curfew order is enforced at 10 p.m., by which time the crowd should either disperse or risk arrest unless they decide to spend the night at the Mosque.

The District Magistrate has promulgated yet another order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting processions for one month.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST LEADERS' ARREST

Demand For Transfer Of City Magistrate

LAHORE, July 16.

About 7,000 Muslims gathered at 5-30 p.m. to-day at the Badshahi mosque and offered prayer, after which a meeting was held, Mr. Abdul Karim, the second dictator of the Council of Action presiding.

Resolutions were passed, congratulating the Muslim leaders who were externed yesterday, demanding the transfer from Lahore of the City Magistrate, protesting against the promulgation of section 144.

Violating the orders of the District Magistrate a procession of about 1,000 people was taken out from the mosque, which was stopped by the police near the water works.—United Press.

MID-WEEK CHANGE

At The Regal

"Dancing Lady", "Rasputin." and "The Thin Man" commencing Wednesday, 17th. There will be a daily change of programme at the Regal. "Dancing Lady" (Wednesday, 17th) is a splendid musical extravaganza with a dazzling cast, it is not often that you get Joan Crawford, Clark Gable Fred Astaire—all rolled into one film. What's more, it's a musical with a story. On Thursday (18th) there is the full Barrymore contingent in "Rasputin" and "The Empire." Lionel is the naughty monk who sends shivers down your spine as well as that of the Empress. The latter is Ethel Barrymore. The man who murders Rasputin is brother John. All three give characterizations worthy of their noble name, a picture in a thousand, brought realistically to the screen.

"The Thin Man" comes on Friday (19th). Sparkling comedy murder mystery with William Powell and Myrna Loy. A picture which smashed all records in Europe and America.

ARTISTS AND QUETTA RELIEF

Under the auspices of the Universal Arts League an Art Exhibition will be opened by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chawpatty. The Exhibition will remain open from the 18th to the 23rd instant between 5 and 8 P.M.

TONGA STRIKE CALLED OFF

Deputy Commissioner Assures Redress Of Grievances

NEW DELHI, July 16.

At a meeting held this evening at the Queen's Garden the tonga drivers decided to call off the strike from to-morrow.

Prior to the meeting a deputation of 5 representatives of the tongawallas saw the Deputy Commissioner, who hearing their grievances assured them of redress.

Mr. M. K. Khan labour leader of Lahore, conducted the strike.—United Press

NIBARAN DAS-GUPTA'S CONDITION WORSENS

Rajen Babu Visits Him In Purulia

PURULIA, July 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad with Mr. Anugrahanarain Sinha and Mr. Mathura Prasad Sinha arrived here yesterday to see Mr. Nibaran Chandra Das-Gupta, Vice-President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, whose condition is gradually getting worse.

The Congress President met the local Congressmen and had discussions about various schemes of village reconstruction, production of Khadi and Cotton in the district and the ways and means for driving out the epidemic of dropsy to which 10,000 people fell victims last year in the district.—United Press.

CALCUTTA-RANGOON AIR-MAIL

Will Be Taken By Sea Till Bi-Weekly Service Is Extended

SIMLA, July 16,

A communique states:—

The weekly air mail service of the Indian National Airways between Calcutta and Rangoon, which maintains connection with the second weekly service of the Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways between London and Calcutta will cease to operate with effect from the 9th August.

The air mails brought to Calcutta from West by the East-bound 'plane of the 12th August will be taken to Rangoon by sea until the Indian Trans-Continental Airways extend their bi-weekly service to Rangoon.—United Press.

TEST MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

(Continued from page 1.)

down numerous full tosses which Wade allowed to pass to the wicket-keeper's hands. Mitchell was tried and then Barber was called on. With his second delivery he had Cameron stumped. The fifth wicket put on 83 runs in 90 minutes. Cameron's 49 runs included one six and six fours.

The proceedings were enlivened with the arrival of Cameron who proceeded to indiscriminate hitting without contacting. He was mildly rebuked by dumb signs when Wade refused to run an easy single. Cameron pursued the bold policy. Wade 21 and Cameron 11 were both not out and the score is 143 for 4.

ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Smith b Vincent	57
Mitchell c Viljoen b Vincent	72
Barber c Dalton b Vincent	14
Hammond (not out)	87
Wyatt c Vincent b Bell	44
Hardstaff b Bell	0
Ames b Bell	13
Nichols b Vincent	2
Extras	5
Total (for 7 declared)	294

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crisp	11	1	52	0
Bell	14	4	38	3
Langton	31	8	95	0
Vincent	23	3	104	4

SOUTH AFRICA—Second Innings.

Siedle c Hammond b Bowes	21
Mitchell b Hammond	58
Rowan b Bowes	5
Viljoen b Sims.	9
Camaron st.	49
Wade (batting)	32
Extras	20
Total (for five wickets)	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	19	9	31	2
Nichols	22	5	65	0
Hammonds	7	4	10	1
Sims	27	13	48	1
Verity	13	11	4	0
Wyatt	6	2	12	0
Mitchell	1	0	4	0
Barber	2	0	0	1

That Secret Socialist Circular!

"Pioneer's" Find Is Only A Stale Document, Says Party Secretary

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 16.

Interviewed regarding the so-called secret Socialist circular published in the "Pioneer". Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party said:—

The "Pioneer" seems to be on an untiring expedition of discovery, but it is sad commentary on its resources and ability that it can do no better than to pass off stale documents which have already been published elsewhere, as its original find.

The Socialist Circular which it claimed to have discovered now, was issued by me from Bombay on January 16 last, and important excerpts from it, particularly those which have excited the "Pioneer's" cheap taste for sensationalism, were published in the "Congress Socialist" of February 10, I would suggest to the learned Editor of the "Pioneer" that it would much lessen his task, if he were to secure from us a file of the "Congress Socialist." He would then be able to unearth conveniently the whole string of secret Socialist documents and plots, much to the satisfaction of the landed nobles of U.P.

THE SOCIALIST VIEW

As for the circular itself, I have nothing much to say. We do firmly believe that Congress cannot become a strong revolutionary body, unless the right wing compromise-seeking elements are driven out of it. I feel strengthened in this view by the recent attempts of some prominent leaders to encourage the Liberals to reenter the organisation which they left rather than face risks of the struggle for freedom.

Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the "Pioneer" for the publicity it is giving to our party and our publications. I hope it will continue to oblige us."

"NO TENSION IN MOSLEM WORLD"

"Aga Khan Is Pleading For Better Understanding Of East"

LONDON, July 15.

The hope that London would start a centre to strengthen the knowledge of Eastern thought and culture was expressed by H. H. the Aga Khan at a luncheon in his honour given by the National League.

He said vast fields of literature were closed to European friends and hoped the day would come when the closed books of the East would become known and bring that intellectual and spiritual peace which was the greatest joy possible.

The Aga Khan appealed for a better understanding between the Muslim world, the British Empire and also America. He said there was no tension in the Muslim world to-day, and economic developments should be started which would be of value to both sides.

MEMORIAL TO LORD HEADLEY.

The decision to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Headley in recognition of his work for the Islam was reached at a condolence meeting under the presidency of the Aga Khan.

A "Headley Memorial Council", consisting of a number of prominent persons in Britain, India and other countries was appointed for this purpose.—Reuter.

ADEN PROTECTORATE

No Need To Alter Present System, Says Lord Plymouth

LONDON, July, 15.

The suggestion for a separate governmental department to deal with the Arabic-speaking people was made by Lord Lamington in the House of Lords, seeking information about the conditions in the Aden protectorate, especially when Aden is separated from Indian jurisdiction.

Lord Plymouth, replying, said that since the signature of the Yemen treaty the relations with Yemen were more cordial, and happier than for a long time.

Lord Plymouth disclosed some months ago that the Italians had asked for permission to increase above the normal their recruitment of the Yemenese and other natives for service in Eritrea and Somaliland, but in view of the Italo-Ethiopian situation the permission was refused.

The machinery established in 1933 to co-ordinate the policy in the Middle-east was working satisfactorily, and hence there was no need to alter the present system.

FOURTH ELECTORAL ROLL READY

Jubbulpore Elections Postponed Till October 15

JUBBULPORE, July 16.

The triennial elections of the Jubbulpore Municipality which were due in September last, are, according to official information, postponed till October 15, 1935.

The revised list of the local tax payers, which was prepared for the fourth time by an I.C.S. official will, under the orders of the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, be placed to-day before the public, for claims and objections, which will be heard by the present Municipal Chairman.—United Press.

A CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 8.)

local Governor-in-Council by the Crown is practically appointment made by the Executive and when appointments are made by short periods to fill up temporary vacancies or additional posts, the independence of the Judges as against the Executive is in jeopardy. Civil Servants of the Administrative Departments cannot act as Judges as independently as the elected members of the Bar who may be called upon to fill judicial posts. The salaries must be fixed on a liberal scale without steep grading but below the maximum prescribed by the constitution. Racial or religious prejudices or prepossessions must not operate in these elections as in politics and the preferences now enjoyed by the members of the ruling race in any public service must be abolished by the constitution.

Bar Council Acts

Apart from the above relation between the judiciary and the Bar, the Bar Council Acts can lay down the powers of a Judge or a Bar Council in disciplinary matters over any member of the Bar. Such Acts can be altered from time to time in the light of future experiences like any other piece of legislation by the Legislature. All criminal trials for offences against the State as well as serious crimes must be by a jury and a list of qualified persons to serve on these juries must be made after election by the Panchayats or Local Councils in the areas in which the jurors have to serve.

A Judge must be removed from his Office except in case of judicial partiality proved in a proper trial before a special tribunal appointed by the King or the President or their provincial delegate.

MINE EXPLOSION IN DORTMUND

10 Miners Killed And 27 Injured At Depth Of 2,000 Feet

DORTMUND (Westphalia) July 15.

Ten miners were killed and 27 injured in an explosion at a depth of 2,000 feet in the local Adolf von Hanseman Coal mine. Rescue work is most difficult as a fire has broken out in the pit shaft.—Reuter.

Deserved Victory For Women

MR. DESAI MUST WITHDRAW HIS BILL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The women of the Bombay presidency won a deserved victory when Mr. Desai announced in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday that he did not wish to move his Bill which seeks to deprive Hindu widows of their right to adopt. This Bill if moved and passed would have been a distinctly retrograde step and the usurpation of a legitimate right which the Hindu widows enjoy in accordance with a ruling of their Lordships of the Privy Council. The announcement of Mr. Desai to move this Bill had naturally provoked a strong but dignified agitation on the part of the women of the presidency. At a meeting held in Bombay the ladies had shown how the Bill sought to make an unfair encroachment on their rights. To further strengthen their case they sent in a protest to the President of the Council, signed by over three thousand women. It was unquestionably the result of this agitation that led Mr. Desai not to move the measure in the present session. And let us hope he will see the wisdom of not pursuing a measure that is at once so unpopular and inequitable.—Yours, etc.,

A. A.

What Is Homoeopathy ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the question: What is Homoeopathy has created a great interest among some of the readers of your esteemed and popular journal. This is just as it should be considering that it is an important subject which concerns the public

I note that most of your correspondents appear to be people who are personally interested in Homoeopathy—probably practitioners of that system—who have every reason to defend it. I take particular notice of the letter of Mr. V. H. Kulkarni who tries to explain what Homoeopathy is and also admits "that there are some institutes in Bombay which ornament (sic) their students with diplomas without teaching them even the fundamentals of all the valuable branches of medical science and stamp them as Homoeopaths."

This is a very significant and straightforward admission. In plain English it means that there are some bogus institutions in Bombay which sell medical diplomas. This is really what I am after, and I would like to know whether the Police are aware of the existence of such diploma mills in our midst.

This is a serious matter as these people impose upon the credulity of ignorant and innocent people who take these impudent practitioners to be qualified doctors. There is a number of them in the city. The existence of a large number of such pretenders masquerading as qualified doctors in Bombay, and the boldness of some of the promoters of such bogus institutions have had the good effect of rousing the local medical profession to a real sense of its duties towards the public and towards itself. I am reliably informed that there is a strong movement afoot among doctors to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities to stamp this menace out. The rest of Mr. Kulkarni's letter hardly deserves any comment. It is evident that he is a layman imperfectly conversant with the methods of science in general and medical science in particular. To prove his illogical contention, I have only to remark that if, as he says, people must study all the subjects required by Western medical science before becoming a Homoeopath, it is clear that, in the end, they are nothing else but Allopaths infatuated with certain fantastic theories, theories that have been rejected long ago after careful and patient investigations by competent authorities.

As Dr. Hoggart, the brilliant professor of physiology at the University of Harvard U.S.A., one of the greatest authorities on the History of medicine, says, Homoeopathy was popular in its days, but with the advance of medical science it has been wholly discredited.—Yours, etc.,

A DOCTOR.

July 15.

Principle Of Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would thank you to publish the following in regard to the progress realized in Homoeopathic therapeutics.

Modern investigators in their laboratries prove unintentionally, of course, the principles of Momoeopathy, and confirm the teachings of Hahnemann who, in the absence of microscope and other instruments, foresaw some 200 years ago the present medical movement. The law of similars is now scientifically explained by these modern investigators. Homoeopathic therapeutic infinitesimals, the object of constant ridicule, are being explained, through the various applications of Opsonins, Colloids and of Anaphylaxis, and are to be still further expounded by future investigators.

The President of the Society of Medicine of Mans, Dr. Persy, asked Dr. Naveau to explain to the former the Homoeopathic therapeutics. Dr. Naveau, after investigating and studying Homoeopathy, said in reply: "Curing a disease homoeopathically is to employ the medicament which provokes reactionary, defensive processes the same as those of the disease, the unfolded phagocytosis, as well as the developed anti-toxin being in both cases similar. In a disease treated homoeopathically "there is a double production of homogeneous anti-toxin: that rendered by the agent of the disease, and that evolved by the remedy which is homoeopathic to the disease; hence a double defensive action, a double resistance, and a double curative power"

I believe that these justifications for Homoeopathy, which are not mine own, will be accepted by persons without fixed or preconceived ideas. Hippocrates did conceive the law of similars and was already applying it, but slightly differently. Hahnemann saw about two centuries ago the modern medical movement but his work is not universally recognized because of his defect that he was more advanced than his contemporaries.—Yours, etc.

VICTOR EM. LEWIS.

Wanted A Hindi School For Kalbadevi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kalbadevi Road badly needs a Hindi primary and middle school. Members of the Corporation, who promised at the election time so many things, are requested to give serious thought to this important need of the Ward.

Many firms of Kalbadevi section have thousands of rupees lying in the Dharmada accounts. Why should they not come forward for such a noble cause?—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

July 15.

Marriage Hygiene

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As your staff correspondent writes, a dissemination of scientific knowledge in sexology is quite essential in order to improve the social morals. But a few lectures, to attend which one must find 15 or 20 rupees is a problem which the lower class people can hardly afford, especially in these days of unemployment or under-employment.

As this is purely a social problem concerning all classes of society, it can be taken up with success by the Social Service League, which can conduct classes free or at best for a nominal fee. There is no dearth of honorary workers amongst the educated classes in Bombay and a little publicity in the Press about the place where, and the time at which, such classes would be held, would draw greater number of people. This way, it is possible to spread this knowledge amongst a greater number of people, than a few paid lectures would be able to do.

Will the Social Service League move up in this matter?—Yours, etc.,

N. S. BHAT.

Sanitation At Dadar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to draw the attention of the Bombay Municipality and its worthy Councillors of 'G' Ward to the scandalous state of some of the by-lanes in the area. It's a well-known fact that the population round about Dadar, Mahim, Matunga is tremendously increasing day-by-day. Big Buildings are being erected on the main road and in the lanes as well and it is the bounden duty of the 'G' Ward Councillors to see to the satisfactory sanitary conditions of such lane or lanes.

Dadar Woollen Mill Lane or Sorabji Lane' that starts from the foot of the Tilak Bridge at the South on the Lady Jamshedji Road joining the Lady Hardinge Road at Matunga in the North is nothing but a standing disgrace to a civilized City like Bombay in Monsoons. No conveyance can be had in these days where there is always a footdeep mud and water throughout the season. The sad plight of the poor, the sick and the school-going children can better be imagined than described. This lane, at night, has necessarily to be avoided. Our Worthy Mayor, the Municipal Commissioner, and some of the Members have personally seen the actual state of things prevailing in this Lane. We are told that this lane is a private one and a scheme is shortly to be laid out for betterment, but years may roll on before the so-called scheme is put into action.

Will each of the Municipal Councillors of our 'G' Ward once visit this Lane and see the very sad condition for himself and further try for its improvement at the earliest possible date?—Yours, etc.

J. R. DEO.

Parish Funds And Trust Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the published reports of the debates in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill for ensuring better administration of Public Trusts and the question of the extension of the measure for the benefit of non-Hindu communities, I beg leave to advocate that the Roman Catholic community should be brought within its compass at an early date and that the accounts of parish church funds and properties should be audited and supervised by Government officers. Both clerics and laics have, in some instances found fault with the administration of the temporalities; complaints made to higher ecclesiastical authorities have sometimes failed to secure satisfaction. Sometimes the Canon Law though not embodied in the Civil or the Criminal Law, has been trotted out to defeat lawseekers and advocates of parishioners' rights. During pre-Reformation times, parishioners in England exercised considerable potential voice in the affairs of their parishes, as will be seen from several authoritative books. And now there is a Society in London, composed of prominent Catholic ladies and gentlemen labouring for the formation of parish Councils or Committees. Will prominent and public-spirited laymen here follow in their foot-steps and see that the affairs of their parishes are as they should be?

There has been a steady encroachment on the rights of parishioners to manage their own affairs. Some prelates and priests appear to be keener on having exclusive control of parish funds and properties and to enjoy the power of the purse than on the spiritual welfare of the faithful. As for me, whether clerics or laics administer the temporalities of the Church or they bear jointly a share in the administration does not much matter, provided the accounts are scrutinised by Government officials and parish funds are not wasted.

Government should not withhold action, until and unless the "big wigs" of the community move them or they are pestered by numerous and frequent representations, but should learn for themselves how the funds and properties are managed and act accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

"PURE ADMINISTRATION."

Bombay, July 16.

SAPRU DENIES PRESS REPORT

Alleged Interview On Congress And Offices

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a statement writes "I have not given any interview to any representative of the United Press. A gentleman came and saw me when I was talking privately to another friend. When asked, I declined to give him any interview. He apparently picked up a phrase or two and has wired some view grossly misrepresenting" my views and has clearly abused the courtesy I showed him in admitting him into my rooms.

The following is the message sent from Allahabad to which Sir Tej has taken such strong exception as published in the "Bombay Chronicle."

The United Press correspondent was one of those who surrounded Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he happened to ask those around him as to what Congress had decided regarding the question of the acceptance of offices it was not wrong any way. Sir Tej thought, to wish Congressmen to accept offices."

NEED OF SAFEGUARDS

When reference was made to the Sikh-Muslim tension at Shahidganj Sir Tej Bahadur said that some safeguards were necessary as otherwise if it were in the hands of an Indian Minister, he would have had to face serious difficulties.

DUMPING IN INDIA

Continued From Page 8

rency depreciation by the Dominion. He had then with the usual sympathy given assurance of consideration for relief after the Dominion reformed her Tariff. The said Tariff was revised and purposly depreciated pound merrily accelerates exports from Newzealand but as yet there is nothing doing in the governance of India to protect India's own butter. Here the pernicious effects of Exchange Dumping are not only not denied but they are admitted.

Admission Of Dumping

What is more relavant here is that Sir Joseph Bhore had himself laid down the policy and had provided in the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement (1933) that the Government of India shall have the right of imposing special customs duties on Japanese importations into India to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of Yen relative to the Rupee subsequent to the 31st day of December 1933. The Commerce Member here acknowledges the evil of Exchange Dumping. He admits the necessity of correcting the adverse effects of exchange variations. In the said Agreement according to his light proper precaution was adopted to protect the cotton and textile industries. So far so good. But what about several more manufactures from Japan which injured or handicapped many a budding or embryonic indutry in India? To them exchange dumping is yet as detrimental as ever without a remedy.

Thus that Indian Industries are exposed to Dumping is too true. Truly was it said so by the Employers' Delegate and he certainly did not create any "erroneous impression" at the International Conference on June 14. The Japanese Agreement was of so recent a date and for the successful negotiation of which Sir Joseph had garnered so great credit that it should not have slipped so soon out of his memory.

Contrast

Now that Sir Joseph has been in Great Britain for some time he may with ease and facility learn about the statutory derating of Railways by about 75 per cent, a couple of years ago with a condition imposed to pass on the benefits to the transport of products of industries. He may not also overlook the £2,000,000 given in subsidy to tramp shipping to save it from subsidised competition of foreign shipping. He then may admire with many an Indian that the State in Great Britain lives for the people and is always and ever alert to protect them from predatory dumpings of unfair and unequal competition. Her Board of Trade and Import Advisory Committee with statutory powers for certain eventualities take prohibitory measures at once when Parliament could move in the matter later. Will he point to any such methods in India?

Instead, in India penetration is welcomed for "the good of the consumer." It is the apology in tradition with administrators in India and so does Sir Joseph keep to it farther on when he says: "But it was necessary in the present days of agricultural depression that farmers should be able to obtain manufactured goods as cheaply as possible". Here is admission verily of Dumping in care-free disregard of its injury either. Nay more. He puts here a premium on Dumping though he denies it in the preceding part of the same sentence. Because the farmer should have cheaper articles it does not matter to the Indian Administrator if the goods imported are really dumped by foreign rivals. By direct inference his second part contradicts his first. But what does India really want?

India's Real Want

Be it emphasised that the agriculturists and proletariat stand in urgent need of internal expansion of productivity in India and of internal consumption so stimulated as to create efficient demand. Thereby their purchasing power would grow to afford them a modicum of standard of living of genuine Indian type and of Indian supplies. Not cheaper dumped wares from outside but products of economic expansion and increased industrialisation inside India will be a salvation alike to the agriculturist and the general consumer.

SIR H. P. MODY HONOURED

Sir Pheroze Sethna's "Embarrassing" Tributes

His friends and admirers in the Municipal Corporation honoured Sir Homi Mody, a member of that body for 25 years, to a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, in celebration of his elevation to knighthood. Covers were laid for about fifty-four persons in the Moorish Room, which was tastefully decorated. It fell to Sir Pheroze Sethna to raise the toast of Sir H. P. Mody and Boswell could not have indulged in a greater eulogy to Dr. Johnson than the Liberal Knight did. In a lengthy speech which was rather boring. Sir Pheroze had a dig at Congressmen, who disassociated themselves with the function.

It was with great relief that Sir H. P. Mody rose to respond, and he rightly declared that the chairman had succeeded in embarrassing him.

He said that Sir Pheroze Sethna had drawn a fanciful picture of his career and made a modest reference to his work in the Corporation to which he declared he was proud to belong.

CIVICS AND POLITICS

Sir Homi struck a controversial note when he referred to the attempts that were being made to introduce politics into Municipal affairs. He felt that such a move would retard the progress of civic life. If the Corporation was to move forward, it must embrace a larger sphere of municipal work and model itself on progressive bodies in the West.

In conclusion, he said he wished prosperity and a useful future to the Municipal Corporation, which was the leading self-governing body in India to-day. After Sir Homi had been garlanded, the guests dispersed.

TWO TO HANG FOR HUMAN SACRIFICE

Sequel To Murder Of Old Man For Propitiating God

NAGPUR, July 16.

The Sessions Judge of Chanda sentenced Adku and Timma two villagers to death on a charge of human sacrifice. The prosecution alleged that with the object of propitiating God, in view of successive failures of crops they along with three others threw Bima an old man in a holi fire. The old man got blisters all over the body, and ran away for life. The accused chased him and felled him and killed him on the spot twisting his neck.

Their fellow conspirators were sentenced to transportation for life.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

and in such a case, the District Local Board may have no authority over the Municipal member elected in this way.

MINISTER URGES "STATUS QUO."

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Minister for Education, opined that it was not wise to depart from existing the uniform procedure which lays down that particular interests may represent particular interests but the authority of election will rest ultimately with the local authorities.

The Bill was then put to the House and was declared lost at the first reading.

OTHER BILLS.

Leave was then granted to Khan Bahadur Valibux Patel and Barrister Patil to introduce bills amending the Bombay Bhagdari and Narvadari Tenure Act and the Bombay Village Police Act respectively. Leave was further granted to Dr. Guilder and Advocate Surve to introduce the Bill for the Registration of Parsi Trusts and the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal and Bombay City Police Acts respectively.

The House adjourned to tomorrow when the Motor Bill would be taken up.

FEES & EXPENSES OF MOTOR REGISTRATION

Interpellations In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

Answering a short notice question of Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Turner stated that the total amount of fees realised under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act in the years 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35, was Rs. 1,195,000 Rs. 1,316,000 and Rs. 1,370,000 respectively while the total expenditure in connection with the realisation was Rs. 96,297 and Rs. 107,276 for 1932-33 and 1933-34 respectively.

Battle For Lower Franchise Lost

BOLE'S BILL THROWN OUT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Bakhle Exposes Tairsee's Inconsistency

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 16.

During interpellations in the Bombay Council to-day, Rao Bahadur Bole asked if the Government were aware that impersonations and malpractices occurred in the last Bombay Municipal Elections.

Sir Shahanawaz Khan Bhutto replying admitted the occurrence and further said that the question of taking steps in that connection was under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Wadke inquired if the attention of the Government was drawn to the articles under the caption "Goa Lottery" appearing in the "Navashakti" of May 24, and requested the Government to put a stop on the sale of Goa Lottery tickets in Bombay.

The Home Member referred to the answer given in the budget session of 1934.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale asked half a dozen questions about the Bombay mill industry.

Answering another question of Mr. Bole the Government admitted that the proposals for the transfer of the Dadar Presidency Magistrate's Court was under consideration.

MINISTER PROTESTS.

The question list being over, Rao Banadur Chitale resumed his speech opposing the second reading of Mr. Gangoli's bill amending the Bombay Primary Education Act, providing protection against legal recourses to the local authorities for emergency cuts imposed under orders of the Education Department, but Government sanction for which was delayed in correspondence.

He described the bill as inspired, and wished it were circulated for eliciting public opinion. Mr. Gangoli and Minister Kambli strongly protested against the bill being called inspired, and opposed the motion of circulation, which eventually failed and the bill was read for the second time.

The bill was next read for the third time and was passed along with the Government amendment.

LOWER MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

Rao Bahadur Bole next moved the bill amending the Bombay City Municipal Act to lower the present corporation franchise from ten rupees monthly rent, to that of five rupees. The present franchise qualifications, maintained the speaker, gave right to vote to only 1,40,000 people out of a total population of over 11,35,000. He narrated the previous failure of his bill, but said that he ventured to move it again, as his motto was to try again.

Diehard members of the Bombay Corporation did not favour this bill. Much water however had now flown under the bridge, and since the council passed the Karachi Corporation Bill, it was time that this bill also was adopted. The new constitution brought even the Council franchise down to five rupees a monthly rent, and hence, this measure was just in time.

Dr. Collaco said that no useful purpose would be served by passing the bill at this stage. Of course, lower franchise was coming with the ensuing reforms, but why prepare new electoral rolls on this franchise just now, and carry byeelections on the same by passing a bill at this time. The speaker wished the mover had a little patience, but personally, he was against indiscriminate lowering of franchise, which though it was democracy in one sense, would become negation of representation.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee had his own fears, as the lower the franchise was, the greater the corruption. He believed more in educational qualification for electors.

TAIRSEE ON DEMOCRACY.

Democracy had failed all over the world giving place to dictatorship, and the speaker wished it did not so happen in India.

Mr. Gokhale supported the first reading of the bill. He did not like the poor masses being deprived of the benefits of democracy.

As for corruption, the speaker maintained that it existed even at present. But who were responsible for it? Not the voters, but the candidates themselves.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed congratulated Rao Bahadur Bole as the apostle of progress and champion of masses, on his tenacity and expressed surprise at the views expressed by Dr. Collaco and Mr. Tairsee. Dictators, he said, always existed, but intellect it was which ruled. In democracy, our intention is to educate the masses, and for this, wide franchise was absolutely necessary.

Rao Bahadur Aswale supported the first reading of the bill, but suggested it should come into effect along with the new constitution.

Shaikh Abdul Majid was followed in his support to the bill by Advocate Surve who expressed surprise that the Corporation members in the house should oppose such a democratising measure.

Mr. Gazdar supporting told the House that the widening of the franchise had lessened corruption in Karachi. Mr. B. S. Kamat did not see any cause for hurrying the measure, and suggested postponement of the bill to the reformed council.

BAKHALE'S THRUST AT TAIRSEE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale sarcastically cut at Mr. Tairsee for his strange doctrine which he said was absolutely inconsistent. The speaker learnt that Mr. Tairsee, besides being a State subject, was a member of the Working Committee of th All-India States Subjects Conference, whose motto was to democratise areas ruled by the rulers of states, who were almost dictators themselves. Now Mr. Tairsee was complaining about democracy. Did it mean that Mr. Tairsee was the champion of a lost cause.

Coming to dictatorship, Mr. Bakhale related his experiences from Russia and said that not democracy alone, but every form of Government had failed, only because of circumstances now prevailing.

As for corruption, he disagreed with Mr. Tairsee and thought that wider the franchise, the lesser the chances for corruption. He concluded that it was already too late that such a benevolent measure had passed, and said that it would be welcomed by masses in Bombay.

Dr. Solanki asked whether in the constituency of Mr. Tairsee was not clamouring for the widening of the franchise.

MINISTER AGREES IN PRINCIPLE.

After Rao Bahadur Bole had answered the criticisms Sir Shahanawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, told the House that as far as the principle of the bill was concerned, Government was one with the mover of the bill. But their difficulty was of a practical nature. The mover had promised the speaker that he would be satisfied, if the Government promised to introduce a bill lowering the Bombay Corporation franchise before 1938, and if the next general elections of the Corporation were carried on on the basis of the roll, prepared after that bill. Corruption, impersonation and other malpractices were of course there, and the raising of the franchise was perhaps the way to do away with them.

He requested the mover to withdraw the bill on the assurance of the Government bringing in a bill before 1938.

To an inquiry from Mr. Bole whether the Honourable Minister would be, there (laughter) Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto explained that his successor would be there to carry out the assurance given by him on behalf of the Government. The House voiced ayes, but when it divided, the first reading was lost by 20 to 49 votes.

On the result being announced, Mr. Bole announced his intention to move the same bill again, and the House rose for tea.

FATE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT BILL.

When the House met after tea Barrister Patil moved the first reading of his Bill amending the Bombay Primary Education Act providing that the representatives of the Municipalities on the School Boards be elected by the Municipalities themselves and not by the District Local Boards as these do, at present.

GENERAL OPPOSITION.

Dewan Bahadur Dongar Singh Patil, Mr. Gangoli, Rao Saheb Kulkarni, all members in their own districts, opposed the Bill.

Rao Bahadur Kale, Messrs. Jog, Karbhari, Syed Miran Mahomed Shaha, Surve (Advocate) all opposed the first reading. The opposition expressed the view that such election by a municipality direct to the School Board without the mediary of the District Board to whom the School Board is subordinate would almost amount to nomination by the Municipality

(Continued in column 1.)

"DIABETES"

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Over 33 years' practical experience and been awarded gold medals. Of the numerous certificates by Patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are few: Mr. Kanhayalal Badridas, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from "DIABETES" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, —my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 1037 and sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, "Sugar was found "NIL" and S. P. Gravity 1013."

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Bright Industrial Future For Gujarat

Discovery Of Natural Gas Will Assure Supply Of Cheap Electric Power

BOMBAY, July 15.

A discovery opening up possibilities in the field of industrial development in India, is reported to have been made in Gujarat. Large quantities of natural gas have been discovered at Gogha near Ahmedabad, as a result of drilling operations conducted in this area during the last few months; and the operations are being continued with a view to finding out whether larger quantities of the gas can be found.

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERED

The existence of natural gas in this locality has been suspected for a long time and an enterprising Bombay businessman decided about a year ago to investigate the possibilities of obtaining large quantities of natural gas with which it would be possible to produce electric power. The efforts of this businessman are said to have proved quite successful and natural gas has been struck at a depth of 841 feet.

Drilling operations were conducted during the last few months in the area under the personal supervision of a Canadian Natural Gas expert who was specially brought out to India from Ontario in Canada. At a depth of 813 feet it is stated the drillers struck a hot spring from which hot salt water having a temperature of 106 degrees Farrenheit gushed out at the rate of 250 gallons a minute. Undaunted by this the expert continued his drilling operations and when he reached 841 feet depth the hot-water spring closed automatically and natural gas was struck.

CALORIFIC VALUE

The sample of this gas was brought to Bombay and analysed. The results of the analysis are as follows:—

Specific Gravity of Gas	0.58
Carbon Dioxide Co2	0.08 p.c.
Illuminants	nil
Oxygen	nil
Carbon Monoxide	nil
Hydrocarbons	85.04 p.c.
Nitrogen	13.08 p.c.
Calorific value of gas	857 B.T. Us per c.ft.

The analysis has proved that the quality of the gas is very good and as the calorific value of the gas is high it is expected to play a very important part in the industrial development of India in general and Gujerat in particular, provided it is available in large quantities.

It is understood that drilling operations are still being continued at Gogha in order to reach lower levels to tap the gas in large quantities under high pressure. Natural gas has been seeping from the original old bore at Gogha during the last 14 years.

It has also been discovered at Hajat at a distance of about 45 miles from Gogha across the gulf of Cambay. The geological conditions in this locality are also stated to be favourable for the accumulation of large quantities of natural gas. Therefore drilling operations have been started here also.

WILL MEET FUEL REQUIREMENTS

It is to be noted that one of the main obstacles in the way of the industrial development of Gujarat is the lack of suitable fuel resources. Large scale industries like the manufacture of cement, soda ash, glass, etc., cannot profitably be carried out in Gujarat at present owing to the lack of proper fuel resources. If large quantities of natural gas can be produced it is sure to help in the rapid development of Gujarat industrially.

Natural gas plays very important part in the production of cheap electric energy. In America electric energy is produced from natural gas at a cost often lower than that produced by the hydro-electric process As far as Gujarat is concerned there is very little chance of producing electric energy with the hydrolic process.—A.P.

HESSIANS RULE QUIET

Slack Demand

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati & Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta July 12:—

Jute:—Quite but steady conditions prevailed in this section during the period under review. The undertone in hessians and raw commodity markets was also quiet and the ruling rates were easier than those quoted last week. The securities on the whole were an improving market. The turnover in Jute section was very small specially in investment scrips and the ruling rates have to be marked down. Lullness in the market has become monotonous and one looks for improved conditions as the manufacturing profit of the mills is in no way reduced. There has been a slack demand of Jute fabrics this week from the overseas markets but the position is bound to improve as the seasonal period is in sight. Fluctuations in speculative counter Howrah and Kamarhatty were very narrow. Howrah ranged between 55|8 and 56|2. Kamarhatty 575 and 582. Kankanarrah hovered round 492. Kinnison were taken at 663 buyers over, India were done at 374 Bally changed hands at 216, Fort William were quoting 324, Dalhousie 358, Standard 325, Lansdowne 153, Gourepore 695, Gondolpara 397, Albion 241, New Central 273, Fort Gloster 565, Budge Budge 297, Belvedere 410, Delta 372, Orient 197 Cheviot 215, Auckland 230, Anglo India 475. In small priced shares Adamjee were steady around 17|8, Birla 15|6 Hukumchand 13|2, Presidency 5|1, Clive 29|10, National 24, Waverly 2|8, Northbrook 43|4, Reliance 74, Nuddea 58, Agarpara 26|12 Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 25|2.

Cotton.—This section, to all intents and purpose, was featureless. Bengal Nagpur Cotton were effected at a hardening rate of Rs. 16|- Kesoram receded to Rupees Three. New Victoria were taken in fair numbers at 1|4.

Coal.—There was some improvement in this section and prices have to be written up. Equittable were quoting 39|8, Hurriladhi 18|8, West Jamuriah 12|12, Burrakur 12|8, Standard Coal were a steady feature at 33|8, Union Coal touching Rs. 18, dropped down to 17|4, Amalgamated were ruling 23|4, Pench Valley 27|- Bansra firmed up to Rs. 4|4, Raneegunge done at 34|- New Manbhoom 61|- New Beerbhoom 13|- Gopalichuk 1, Samla Colliery 1|14.

Miscellaneous:—In this section there was a breeze in the Engineering group especially Indian Iron and Bengal Iron which improved to Rs. 7|8 and 3|14 respectively. Indian Standard Wagon improving to Rs. 61 were easy at Rs. 60 sellers over. Burn & Co., ordinary were mentioned in the region of 270|- Marshall & Sons were done at Rs. 1|1, British India Corporation were steady at 3|7, Burma Corporation were easy at 6|5, Walford Transport were recorded at Rs. 1|3. In Sugar section New savan found buyers at 12|6. Samastipur were steady a 9|12, Cawnpore firm at 35|12, Carew easy at 21|12, Champaran 18|8, Rohtas crossed at 12, Murray Bravery transacted at 184. In shipping issues Port shipping changed hands are Rs. 15, Calcutta Landing & Shipping 14|8, India General 195, Midnapore Zemindary were done at 62. There was a stir in Electric power issues. Benares were done at 15|4 Upper Ganges 13, Titaghur Paper ordinary were reported at 32|4, Deferred 9|2, Bengal Paper 93, Bengal Chemical ordinary were done at 333.

RUBBER DULL AND INACTIVE

Waiting Attitude

Messrs Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report dated London June 26:—

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has been dull and inactive with prices trending slowly downward. Business was done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on Wednesday of last week after 3.45 at 61/8d., this being the highest price paid during the period under review. On Thursday the price dropped to 6d., recovering on Friday to 6 1/16d., at which it remained until Monday, dropping again on Tuesday to 6d. while business has been done to-day at 5 15/16d. Prices for the forward deliveries have generally speaking followed the trend of Spot and the nett decline on the week amounts to 1/8d. per lb. all round.

Producers, manufacturers and operators both inside and outside the Market are for the moment content to take up a waiting attitude. Consumption remains good but as certain manufacturers, particularly in Europe, are for financial reasons compelled to use up their stocks the effect is not fully shown in the statistical position as regards visible supplies. The reduction in the exportable percentages which come into force next week and to which we refer more fully later should bring about a substantial improvement in the actual figures in the course of the next few months.

MILD INTEREST

Continental and Home Trade buyers continue to show a mild interest in the Market but American buyers have not been active. Markets generally in America remain in a somewhat uncertain condition. Financial interests on Wall Street are showing some anxiety as to the effect of Mr. Roosevolt's proposal for a graduated taxation on very large incomes and inheritances. It is a somewhat curious reflection that America where many things are so very up to date is now for the first time going through the throes of the introduction of Trade Unionism, Death Duties and Super Tax and apparently finding the proces disturbing.

So far as the Rubber Trade in America is concerned the position at present would appear to be hopeful. The Department of Commerce, Washington, has published the figures of the production of motor vehicles during the month of May. These show that 307,500 passenger cars and 57,200 trucks, making a total of 364,700 vehicles, were produced. This compares with a total of 477,720 vehicles in the month of April.

MOTOR PRODUCTION

In our Report of 29th May we gave details going back to the year 1928 of production of motor vehicles for the first four months of each year and for the whole year from 1928 to 1934. We now repeat this table brought up to date:—

	Jan./May	Whole Year
1928	1,804,349	4,358,759
1929	2,674,370	5,358,420
1930	1,857,213	3,354,986
1931	1,318,954	2,389,738
1932	689,191	1,372,690
1933	754,720	1,920,057
1934	1,406,363	2,778,645
1935	1,905,579	

It will be seen from the above table that the January/May 1935 output beats all records that set up in 1929 and that production for the first five months of this year very closely approximates to the production for the production for the whole year in 1933.

According to reports in the press on Monday morning stocks of new cars in the hands of dealers in the U.S.A. have been reduced to a point when the production by manufacturers will have to be increased if dealers' stocks are to be maintained at a normal level.

STOCKS OF TYRES

A 'Reuter' cable which came to hand at the end of last week showed that stocks of tyres and tubes in the hands of manufacturers in the U.S.A. at the end of April had decreased by 605,500 units and 252,000 units respectively compared with the end of March. The figures were as follows:—

	Stock of Tyres
March 1935	11,675,000
April 1935	11,070,000
	Stock of Tubes
March 1935	10,406,000
April 1935	10,154,000

In view of the heavy consumption of Rubber in the U.S.A. in April (44,714 tons) the decline in stocks goes to show that the demand for new tyres must have been exceptionally good.

As from 1st July the permissible exportable percentage from Malaya and the other restriction countries except the Dutch East Indies will be reduced from 70 to 65. The reduction in permissible tonnage from Malaya is from 31,384 tons to 29,141 tons per month while Ceylon is reduced from 4,608 tons to 4,280 tons per month. It will be remembered that the Dutch East Indies carried on at 75 p.c. through the April-June quarters instead of reducing to 70 p.c. and in order to compensate for this they are to reduce to 60 p.c for the July/September quarter ("see our Report of 3rd April, 1935). This means a reduction from 25,000 tons per month in April, May and June to 20,000 tons per month for July, August and September. The reduction in the exportable tonnage from these three principal exporting countries thus works out at 7,571 tons per month, equal to 22,713 tons for the three months.

With the 1st July New provisions come into force with regard to the carry over of export rights from one quarter to the next. Up to date these have carried through up to the end of the year but it has now been enacted that rights unused at the end of the quarter in which they are issued will automatically lapse. Export rights brought forward into the July/September quarter from previous quarters will also expire at 30th September.

STOCK

United Kingdom Stock for the week ended 22nd June 1935 at 170,954 tons shows an increase of 867 tons on the week. Stocks at 23rd June 1934 totalled 98,385 tons.

ARYAN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

Pandya's Prescriptions For India's Ills

"It was culture based on eternal truths as realized by the Vedic Aryans which has united the Indians, and not politics which has divided them." observed Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, while delivering his first of a series of lectures on "Aryan Culture and Civilisation" at a public meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association at its premises at Girgaum Back Road.

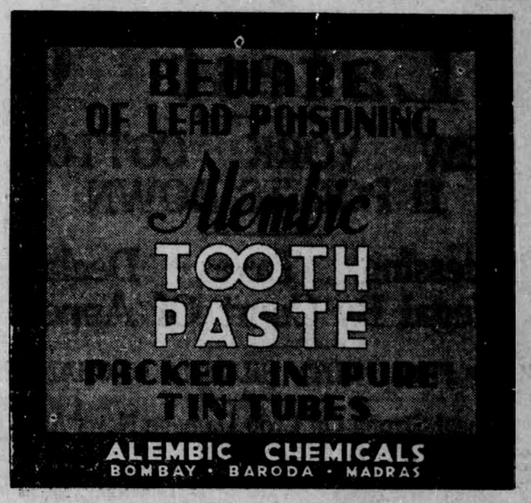
Dealing with the subject of 'Hindu Religion and its Comprehensiveness,' the lecturer said that modern education had failed to develop one's sense of duty to the world and its creator by freeing him from all its ills he was subject to, and that it was left to religion which by its insistence on certain eternal and fundamental values taught him to recognise the good in man.

The lecturer said that Hindu religion did not consist of certain forms and rites and traditional dogmas only for certain classes of persons but that it was most comprehensive and universal being intimately connected with the daily life of the people which by an attitude of mind ever recognised the good in man and looked upon humanity as an organic unity.

SPREAD KNOWLEDGE.

The only panacea to remove the mutual prejudices and jealousies found prevailing among the different political and other parties in our country, which were responsible for communal differences and disturbance of tht public peace, lay in a wide diffusion of the knowledge of the principles of culture and eternal values common to the different faiths and religions and the ideals of truth, good and beauty underlying them, as the surest way of saving the country from a precipitous fall.

There is seen of late a growing tendency to disintegrate in all spheres of life whether political, religious, educational, commercial and so on, and a spirit of sensual gratification and self-aggrandisement inspite of education and it was high time when the youths of India must be encouraged to take to studies of subjects relating to religious and cultural thoughts appertaining to their own faiths.



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OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHA PORT, July 15.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires:—

S. S. "Pundit" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company discharged 7,187 tons of coal from Calcutta and left on 12th inst. S. S. "Gambira" of the British India S. N. Co., arrived on the 12th inst., loaded 500 tons of cement and 17 tons of cotton yarn for Calcutta and left on the 13th inst.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Processing Taxes Declared Illegal By Court Of Appeal

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Strong On Crop Damage News And Linseed Better

BOMBAY, July 16

On Tuesday, cross rates did not show much activity.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton was weak under foreign selling and liquidation on the news that the Boston Circuit Court of Appeal had declared processing taxes as illegal.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STRONG AND LINSEED BETTER

Wheat was strong on reports of damage to the crop. Linseed was better. Metals were very steady. Jute and Rubber were quiet.

GILTEDGEDS IN GOOD DEMAND

The London Stock Exchange was steady. Giltedged securities were in good demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 16

Previous closing	11.69
To-day's opening	11.74
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.58
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 16

Previous closing	6.22
To-day's opening	6.23
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 222

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 16

Cotton developed considerable weakness to-day following news that the Boston Circuit Court of Appeal had declared processing taxes as illegal as a result of which prices fell under foreign selling and liquidation. The market lacked support and with weather continuing to give favourable showing prices could offer little resistance to the selling pressure.

Trading in October began at 11.74 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. After early steadiness due to better Liverpool cables, prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling resulting in October declining to 11.65 and with renewed selling pressure the price further fell to 11.54 but at the lower level the price partially recovered to 11.57.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.58 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 16

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.69/11.68) 11.74 11.70
December (11.67/11.66) 11.74/11.70
January (11.65/11.68) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.54) 6.58
American October (6.21) 6.25
Egyptian July (7.73) 7.80
Egyptian October (7.67) 7.74

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16

Broach New A.-M. moved between Rs. 222-8 and Rs. 225-0 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 222-8 with New York futures about 13 points down.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR WIFE'S MURDER

Judge Disagrees With Assessors

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ, July 16.

The Sessions Judge of Baroda, convicting Purshottam Babarbhai for the offence of murdering his wife Jadi Bai at Sunderna Village in Petlad Taluka on 11th March, sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

A reference was made to the High Court for the confirmation of the sentence.

The prosecution alleged intentional murder, sequel to some quarrel. The defence pleaded ignorance, stating that the case was a got up by Mr. Fulshanker, out of grudge. The assessors opined in favour of acquittal giving benefit of the doubt.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 16

Previous closing	4.96 3/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/4
To-day's closing	4.96 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 16

Previous closing	4.96 3/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/4
To-day's closing	4.96 1/4
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 16

Previous closing	74.87
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.84
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 16

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/4 but later slightly eased to 4.95-13/16. However subsequently the rate rallied to 4.96-3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 1/4.

Franc opened at 74.87 and then fell to 74.79 but thereafter the rate again improved on better support to 74.83.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.84.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 16

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	30 3/16d.	30 3/16d
Spot	30 3/8d.	30 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 16

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 16

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 16
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1 6 1/9) 1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65-1/8) 5.64
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 13/16) 1-6 7/8
London on Milan (60.28) 60.06
London on Kobe (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 16

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71/11, 71/12 and 72/2. In the absence of stimulating news prices gave way under scattered selling and liquidation while with London advices not showing any improvement caused further selling orders. Price closed steady at Rs. 71/2, 71/2 and 71/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/3 and 34/13/9. The market did not show much activity in the absence of wide movements in foreign exchanges with some slight easiness due to weakness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12 and 34/13/8.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 16

There was active competition in good selection and chiefly in Merino.

	sh. d.
Greasy Lower	0 6
Greasy higher	1 6½
Scoured lower	0 10
Scoured higher	2 0½

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

The situation in regard to Jagdish Mill strike remains unchanged. To-day is the sixth day of the strike.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 16

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 59-1/2 and December 59-1/2. Trading was rather more active on better enquiry with fairly good business passing following bullish foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.83-1/2. Prices continued to improve on commission house buying and foreign purchases influenced by reports of crop damage.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 16

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£232 buyers £233 1/4 sellers. Steady) £232 1/2 buyers £232 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Very steady) £14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) £35 1/2 to £36 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

July August New Crop (£19 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers
Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15/16) 5 7/8 paid and sellers
Forward (6 1/8) 6 1/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 11/16 nominal) £12 nominal
Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 5/8 paid and sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 16

	Rs. a p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 11 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 16

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 3 3
Linseed September	6 12 9

The tone was steady.

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 16

The following cable was received from London.

"China and Speculators sold. America bought. Market steady."

AGRA RIOT CASE SENSATION

7 Convicted Persons Released On Bail By High Court

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

A sensation was created in the Allahabad High Court to-day regarding the appeal of the Agra Communal Riot Case in which 3 Hindus have been sentenced to death and 4 Hindus transported for life.

When Mr. B. S. Darbari, Advocate, moved an application for bail submitting that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had not committed the murder with which they were charged, Messrs Justices Collister and Harris agreeing with Counsel allowed bail to all the accused and ordered their release on executing a personal bond of Rs. 200, asking their presence in the Court to take judgment which is reserved.—United Press.

GOOD RAINFALL IN INDORE

Forecast Of Bumper Crops

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, July 16

After four days of brilliant sunshine, it began to rain in torrents last night at about 9 and the rainfall measured up to 8 a. m. 3 inches 40 cents. Except for a little sunshine at intervals, this morning, it rained throughout. The low-lying areas are deluged.

In view of the good rainfall, the outlook for agriculturists is considered hopeful, and 12 anna crop in the rupee is forecast.

Stock Exchange Devoid Of Much Interest

GILTEDGEDS AND INDUSTRIALS FIRM

Rubber Weak On Disappointing American Consumption

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 16

On the Stock Exchange, there was fairly good appearance but with business failing to expand, markets again were devoid of much interest. Giltedgers however improved despite competition of new issues and most of the industrials were also firm, notably tobaccos.

In commodities wheat opened firm in sympathy with good north and south American cables but later weakened sharply on reports of beneficial rains in Argentine.

Rubber weakened owing to disappointing American consumption. Copper reacted on profit-taking sales.

Wall Street opened quietly steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 16

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, July 5, £98 1/2
Monday, July 8, £98 1/4
Tuesday, July 9, £98 1/2
Wednesday, July 10, £98 7/8
Thursday, July 11, £98 3/4
Friday, July 12, £98 3/4
Monday, July 15, £98 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 16
3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were rather firmer. Industrials in general were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Other sections were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/8) £117 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-6) 29-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8, 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 42-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-4 1,2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (111-7 1/2) 110-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£80) £79
Dunlop Rubber (41-9) 42-3
University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6
Cable Wires (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-0) 140-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Distillers (93-3) 93-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (15-3) 15-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (61-0) 61-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-4 1/2) 55-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Westerns Limited Ordinary (14-3) 14-5
Inter Nickels (£28 1/8) £27 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 16
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £87
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-59 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/8) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£15) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Guia Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietory (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (268-6) 268-6
Goddar New (208-9) 208-9
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (258-6) 258-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (170-0) 170-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 42-6
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 60-0
Burma Oil (78-9) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 71-3
Royal Dutch (25) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51
L M Ford (£21-3/8) £21 3/8
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £135 1/4
London Board G Stock (£98 3/4) £98 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 16

The following were the opening rates:—

Generali Motors (dol 36 3/8) dol 36 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 3/4) dol 16 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 36 3/4) dol 37 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 92 1/4) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Steady And Teas Better

CALCUTTA, July 16

In sympathy with easier hessian jutes ruled quiet and business was reported on a moderate scale. Coals continued steady. In teas patrakola ordy marked upto 910 from 890 while others gradually improved. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent new loan 1941 101/8; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/3; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/6; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 118.

Bank: Reserve Bank 129. Burdwan Cutwa Railway 90 small lots.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 8/2; Equitable 39/4.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 18 small lot; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing ordy 26/2; Dalhousie 358; Fort William 326; Gondalpara ordy 899/8 small lots; Howrah 55/11; India 372; Kamarhatty 577; Kinnison 668/8; Presidency 5/6.

Miscellaneous: Bengal aerating gas C; Dacca Elect 18/12; Rawalpindi Elec 21/4; Indian wood product 18/6; India General Navigation ordy 106/8.

Teas: Patrokola ordy 910; Tukvar 17.

Debentures: Six per cent 1926/42 Dhunseri Tea 56; 5 per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 109.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, Tuesday.

ARRIVALS

S.S. Masula, Capt. H H Edmondson, Agents M M & Co., from London via Port Said.

S.S. Col di Lana, Capt. G Gerolimich, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Genoa via Karachi.

S.S. Garmula, Capt. G N Collins, Agents M M & Co., from Moulmein via Rangoon and Colombo.

DEPARTURES

S.S. Clan Ranald, Capt. H Evans, Agents James Finlay & Co. for Bhavnagar, Navlakhi, Marmagoa and Cochin.

S.S. Barpeta, Capt. W. Dewhurst, Agents M M & Co., for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING

S.S. Kioto for Karachi and Cochin.

S.S. Gharinda for Karachi.

S.S. Tairea for African Ports.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF BUSINESS

Activity In Silver

Bombay, July 15.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report:—

COTTON.

The American market this week is 23 points higher, having fluctuated between 11.80 (Oct.) which was the highest (10th July) and 11.52 which was the lowest (8th July), the range for the week being 28 points. The eagerly awaited Official Acreage Report was published on the 8th instant, estimating the area under cultivation as on 1st July at 29,166,000 acres which represented an increase of 4.6 per cent. over the last year's acreage 27,883,000 acres. The Report proved to be colourless as it was in line with general expectations. The weather remained generally favourable but the market steadily advanced on scarcity of contracts and on Pool and Spot Houses buying. A New York cable review states:—"With the Government acreage figures about as expected, the market has been fairly steady with the scarcity of contracts a sustaining factor. Trade price-fixing has been reported for near months with scattering demand for later deliveries attributed partly to replacing of small sales of pool cotton. Some selling was encouraged by reports of favourable weather in the South and prospects of continued curtailment of production in domestic mills with offerings increasing above 11.75 for October. Beneficial showers in the Eastern Belt with dry hot conditions in the Southwest aroused talk of improving crop prospects in the past three weeks. It is reported that the Pool holds 15,000 bales of July futures which, it is understood, if not tendered by July 25th will be liquidated at a difference between July and October which is approximately 33 points. Meanwhile more optimistic views of general business prospects coupled with the feeling that the most disturbing features of legislative uncertainties will probably be recognised are steadying influences."

The local market closed Rs. 4-2181/2 (8th July), the range for Broach A/May was Rs. 225-3/4 (12th July) and the lowest Rs. 218-1/4 (8th July), the range for the week being Rs. 7-1/4. The Tejimandi premium is Rs. 30. The premium for the monthly Tejimandi maturing on the 21st July (Broach A./May) is Rs. 4. The market remained firm on Bazar short-covering and buying by the well-known Indore operator. The news from Washington that the Senate aporoved of an amendment to A. A. A. Bill extending the Bankhead Cotton Control Act for another crop gave further fillip to the market.

SILVER.

The market remained erratic with sudden decline and rise in prices on bouts of heavy selling and heavy short-covering. The highest rate for Ashad Sethh. was Rs. 74 (12th July) and the lowest Rs. 69-6 (9th July). The highest rate for Shanghai T. T. on London was 1-7 1/8 (12th July) and the lowest 1-6 5/8 (9th July). The highest rate for London silver was 31 5/16 (11th July) and the lowest 30 1/4 (9th July). New York (Ready) highest was 69 3/8 (11th July) and the lowest 68 1/8 (9th July). The highest rate for Montreal July Sett. was 69.80 (11th July) and the lowest 68.30 (8th July). A London review states:—"A flood of selling orders from India and China made it impossible to fix a reasonable price on July 6th and 9th, until the assistance of the United States Treasury had been obtained. As the result of the effective co-operation between Bullion brokers and American authorities a disastrous slump which would have disorganised the world exchanges, was averted and an orderly liquidation substituted. With the much advertised crisis not materialising, there has been fresh buying from India and China and the price has risen sharply, although the U. S. Treasury was not a buyer at these levels."

Saturday's closing rates were Rs. 72-6 for Ashad Sett. and Rs. 72-12 for Shrawan Sett. The Tejimandi premium for Ashad Sett. was Rs. 1-2 and for Shrawan Sett. Rs. 3-8.

GOLD.

The closing quotations on Saturday were Rs. 34-13½ for Ashad Sett. and Rs. 34-14½ for Shrawan Sett. The highest rate for Ashad Sett. was Rs. 34-13 3/4 (8th July) and the lowest Rs. 34-11-1/2 (9th July). The London-New York Cross-Rate fluctuated between 4.97 1/4 the highest (9th July) and 4.95 1/4 the lowest (12th July). The highest closing rate for London-Paris Exchange was 74.91 (9th July) and the lowest 74.71 (6th July). The London price per Ounce is £7-0-11 against £7-0-11 last week.

LINSEED.

The closing rates on Saturday were Rs. 6-10-9 for Sept. Sett. and Rs. 6-14-3 for May Sett. The highest rate for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 6-10-9 (13th July) and the lowest Rs. 6-8-9 (8th July). The Tejimandi premium was Rs. 0-5-0 for Sept. and Rs. 0-12-0 for May Sett.

WHEAT.

The closing rates on Saturday were Rs. 4-4-3 for Sept. Sett. and Rs. 4-9-3 for May Sett. The highest rate for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 4-4-3 (13th July) and the lowest Rs. 4-2-6 (9th July). The Tejimandi premium was Rs. 0-3-9 for Sept. and Rs. 0-8-6 for May Sett.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

AND REDUCED—BAWDWIN MINE.

During the month of June 35,803 tons of ore were mined. 30,600 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,693 tons of Leady Concentrates.

13,303 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,983 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

5,880 tons Refined Lead.

475,913 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,674 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.3 ounces of Silver, 4.05 per cent. Lead, 56.86 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 750 tons Copper Matter were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 7,145 tons Copper Ore.

110 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 405 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 216 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

WHEAT MARKETS

(From our Correspondent.)

Meerut, July 16.

CALCUTTA.

Wheat Chandausi 3/10
Wheat Cawnpore 3/6
Wheat Karachi 3/5
Wheat May 3/7
Wheat September 3/7/8

HAPUR.

Wheat ready 2/9
Wheat Bhadon 2/9/4
Wheat Bijaks 2/9/7
Wheat Nazrana Badi 0/2/6
Wheat Nazrana Sudi 0/3/9

On account of good buying interest the market was steady and the good showers of rain resulted in practically no imports from the villages.

MEERUT.

Wheat ready 2/9/9
Wheat Bhadon 2/10/3
Wheat Nazrana Badi 0/2/6
Wheat Nazrana Sudi 0/3/6

Good showers resulted in a buying tendency.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.

Wheat ready 2/12
Wheat Bhadon 2/12/7
Wheat Mangair 2/12/9

The market was easy on Karachi and Punjab advices.

AMRITSAR.

Wheat ready 2/3
Wheat Asauj 2/3/11
Wheat Bhadon 2/4

The sky is cloudy and good rain is expected.

MONSOON REPORT.

The Monsoon is strong in Rajputana, Gujarat, Western U.P. and the North-East Punjab but in other places it is weak. Within a few days it is expected that the Monsoon will turn towards the North-West Frontier and Kashmir. In Malabar and Bay of Bengal it is still strong.

In the neighbouring towns of the U.P. and Punjab hills good showers are anticipated. This all will result in better crops and lower the rates.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 18 3
London Tin Corporation	0 8 3
Turner and Newall	2 16 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 14 0
Attock Oil	0 8 3
Associated Portland Cement	2 16 6
Electric Supply Corporation	3 2 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 5 0
Beira Railways	0 19 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 18 3
Marconi International Marine	1 13 0
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 13 9
Genera lElectric Ord	2 17 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 11 10½
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	84 0 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 10 9
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 2 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 1.60 p.c. p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 15.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Ipdia Sterling Loan 98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan, 1954/59 105 5/8
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 114
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 5/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 5/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 16.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/8
Banks selling T T 268 3,8
Banks buying T T 265 5/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 144 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 3/8 15th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/2 3/4 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 16th inst.
Java/London 7.25 16th inst.
London/Paris 74.87 15th inst.
London/Belgium 29.36 1/2 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.12 3/4 15th inst.
London/Italy 60.28 15th inst.
London/Berlin 12.28 1/2 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 15th inst.
London/New York 4.96 3/16 15th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 7/8 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 13th inst. £7-0-9 1/2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 30 5/16 13th inst. 30 3/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 30 1/2 13th inst. 30 3/8 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 67 3/4 13th inst. 68 1/8 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 13th inst. 5/8 p.c. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 13/16 p.c. 13th inst. 7/8 p.c. 15th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

RISE IN COPPER

Serious Drought In Argentine

Bombay, July 16.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern states:—WHEAT:—Continued serious drought in Argentine and increased apprenhension of black rust damage in Canada, North America and Southern Hemisphere has changed the sentiment in Leverpool, resulting in a sharp advance. In India, complaints of insufficiency of rainfall in parts of the Punjab, U. P., and Sind has also, firmed up prices.

SILVER:—U. S K. Treasury's fresh buping yesterday in London indicates continued support on all set-backs. The recent heavy purchases in London by U. S. A. has made a serious inroad into the stocks and unless fresh stool flow in, technical position of the London Market seems healthy whilst the local opinion seems to be that prices around Rs. 70 may be the bottom for the present.

We recommend purchases in London.

COPPER:—Prices moved up yesterday by about £1/ per ton in anticipation of favourable results from the Conference held yesterday in London. The result is not known, being private, however the belief is gaining support that whatever the outcome of the Meeting may be, in view of the decreasing world stocks and expansion of consumtion, the present prices are reasonable.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 15.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 20/4-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 20/9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 15.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	87-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	85-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	106-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	117-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	112
National Bank of India	42-5/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10
	Nominal

SEEDS.

London, July 15.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £9-3-9.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £11-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton; July/Aug. sellers £12-2-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, July 16.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless, traders adopting waiting attitude. Prices advanced later on spot houses buying and Western buying. Trading was narrow with local selling and realising which was well absorbed owing to strength of grain markets.

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 11.68. There was scattered selling which depressed prices 2 points from the opening level but later on there was improved demand which resulted in a rise of 6 points from the lowest level. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 12.15c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (11-56 a.m.) 11.72+07
N. Y. October Lowest (10-6 a.m.) 11.66+01
Liverpool October Highest (3-35 p.m.) 6.23—01
Liverpool October Lowest (10-3 a.m.) 6.19—05

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:

America: Cloth sales below production, prices easier, mill margins reduced, mill activity higher than extreme low of holiday week, but heavily curtailed.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet, steady and featureless. Bullish.

New York.—Spot house buying nears Pool sold October and bought May. Market quiet. Tone steady.

New York.—Trading narrow. Local selling and realising well absorbed. Movement is beginning on the Rio Grande Valley. Weather generally favourable.

New York.—Firm undertone influenced by strength in grain markets. Weather continues favourable over entire belt. Goods market stagnant. Selling orders over the market. We continue to favour selling on bulges.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 15.

October	11.69+04
December	11.66+02
January	11.65+02
March	11.63+01
May	11.71+02
Middling Spot	12.40+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 15.

July	11.96+05
October	11,64+05
December	11.61+05
Middling Spot	12.25+05

NEW YORK.

New York, July 15.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	11.70
December	11.69
New York Noon Call—	
October	11.70
December	11.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports..	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's exports to the continent.	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

July			6.55—02
August			6.46—01
September ..			6.32—02
October		6.20	6.22—02
November			6.15—02
December			6.13—02
January		6.10	6.12—02
February			6.11—02
March			6.10—03
April			6.09—03
May			6.08—03
June			6.06—03
July			6 05—03
Middling Spot ..			6.89—04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.90
Fine (Good Staple) ..	6.05
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.20
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.95
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.10
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.25
Bengal—	
Good	3.99
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.18
Fine	4.23
Superfine	4.33

LONDON METALS.

London, July 15.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. R.	231-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, July 16.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 6-10 on Monday. There was scattered selling on favourable weather. Later on there was trade calling mixed with straddle business. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.89d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 3 points. At the close July was quoted 5.99, October 5.85 and January 5.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in this section otherwise the market was steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Uppers futures lost 2 points and spot cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 7.41d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was increased selling pressure and in the absence of any support prices declined for Sakels 13 to 10 points. Ashmouni futures closed 6 to 10 points down.

FOREIGN BUYING.

Messrs. M. & B. Stein state:—

Despite continuance of favourable weather prices ended irregularly on foreign buying and improvement in Wall Street and wheat.

The U. S. A. Trade Agreement with Russia did not cause any serious excitement though it is construed to be favourable for expansion of trade.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the total acreage this year at 1,669,000 feddans compared with 1,731,958 feddans in 1934 and 1,804,209 feddans in 1933. Private estimates place the Sudan production about 1 1/2 lacs bales. Though the parity between Sakel and American in Liverpool looks attractive, further Sudan hedging may cause a little narrowing in parity.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July 1935	7.75
October 1935	7.70
November 1935	7.71
January 1936	7.68
March 1936	7.67
May 1936	7.66
F. G. F. Spot	7.93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 13/16 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 15

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate..	4.96-3/16
Paris	74.87
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.27-3/4
Brussels	29.36-1/2
Milan	60.28
Berne	15.12-3/4
Prague	118.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 15.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels, July sellers 21/9.

Wheat Barletta Ruaso. Parcels July sellers 21/6.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels July sellers 25/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta

July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/8-1/4.

C & F Bombay :—

July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4.

C & F Karachi :—

July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 15

September 2.40—
December 2.45—
March 2.11 plus 01
May 2.15 plus 01

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 16.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-6.
S. S. Gogra Rs. 4-0-6.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 4-0-9
Shipment July Rs. 3-15
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 3-14-6.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 3-14-9.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-14-9.
Kesar Rs. 14-4.
Saraya Rs. 13-12.
Harinagar Rs. 13-12.
Java Spot Rs.3.75.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at 224/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 224/8. At this level there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 223/4. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	239 4 0
Broach A/M	224 12 0
Oomra July	218 0 0
Oomra D/J	213 0 0
Bengal July	148 0 0
Bengal D/J	142 12 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 13th July	3,604
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,386,318
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,314,988
Increase	71,330

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

Bengal Superfine	168
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	152
Wardha-Hingt	236/238
Nagpur Savner	238/240
Pundhurna	225/226
Yeotmal	225/226
Arvi	223/224
Ellichpur	223/224
Berar	219/220
Khamgaon	221/222
Mulkapur	215/216
Khandesh	213/214
Jalna/Sailu	213/214
Burwah Sanavad	213/214
Broach Fine	246/248
Punjab/American	270/275
Punjab/American mix	255/260
Cambodia	315/320
Compta Good	270/275
Kampala	366
Busoga	363
Jinja	355

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

2 days.	This year.
Khandesh ...	253,078
Central India ...	108,391
Barsi and Nagar ...	107,857
Hyderabad Gaorani 20	46,566
Berar ...	401,522
Central Provinces ...	95,315
Total Oomras 20	1,012,729
Dholera 17	192,533

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Local thundershowers.

CENTRAL:—Generally cloudy, with scattered showers.

WEST:—Partly cloudy.

N W Provinces	21	34,017
Rajputana	91	48,196
Sind-Punjab	...	319,762
Broach	...	131,442
Coompta and Dharwar	382	88,497
Westerns-Northerns	192	69,220
Cocoanada	...	327
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	128	76,052
Persian	...	2,644
American	440	71,710
Egyptian and African	553	340,322
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	1,844	2,388,162

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 11th July

In full-pressed bales

Yesterday.	This year.
Europe 2,358	374,622
Japan and China 3,818	1,105,628
Coast Ports ...	28,731
Up-country by Rail ...	228,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...	5,146
Total 6,176	1,742,446

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	159	154	150	147	
Punjab ...	159	154	150	147	
Rajputana ...	161	156	152	119	
Oomra No. 3	228	225	221	217	...
C P No. 1	244	241	237	233	...
C P No. 2	235	232	228	224	...
Broach No. 2 ...	251	248	244	239	
Punjab-Ame ...	273	270	266	261	
Surat ...	321	318	314	309	
Rajpipla ...	321	318	314	309	
Navsari ...	326	323	319	314	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 15-7-35	4378000	7633000
Receipts yesterday 15-7-35	6000	5000
Exports to date 15-7-35	4890000	7515000
Stock at Ports 12-7-35	1181000	2500000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-7-35	1161000	1190000
Stock at Liverpool 12-7-35	635000	9560000
Visible Supply 12-7-35	3618000	5561000
Quantity in sight 12-7-35	8019000	12036000
Quantity out of sight 12-7-35	9919000	13028000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 106/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/2/6 and improved to Rs. 95/5 at this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 95/4/6.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 16.

The local silver market was quiet to-day on scattered selling. It being teji-mandi settlement there was some scattered liquidation and prices after opening at Rs. 71/12 declined to Rs. 71/6, when there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 71/8. The gold market was quiet with some long liquidation. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.6 13/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	71 7 0
Ashad delivery	71 8 0
Shravan delivery	71 14 0
Ready gold	34 11 0
Ashad delivery	34 11 6
Shravan delivery	34 12 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 15.

July	68.00—26
September	68.10—75
December	69.75+75

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 15.

Spot silver prices were fixed unchanged to-day at 67 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 15.

Market : Closed Quietly Steady.

Spot	31.3/16
Forward	30.3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 15.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0 9-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6/0 sellers.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 117 December 102 January 101 March 99 May 87 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 246—Liverpool July 6.55 Rs. 45 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/M. 1936 224/8—Liverpool May 1936 6.08 Rs. 39 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 224/8—New York May 11.71 Rs. 37 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15.

Broach J/A. Op. 238 1/4; Highest 239; Lowest 238 1/4; Closing 238 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 223; Highest 223 3/4; Lowest 223; Closing 223 1/4

Oomra July Op. 217 1/4; Highest 217 1/4; Lowest 217; Closing 217.

Oomra D/J. Op. 199 1/2; Highest 199 3/4; Lowest 199 1/2; Closing 199 3/4

Bengal July Op. 145 1/4; Highest 146 1/2; Lowest 145 1/4; Closing 146 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 141; Highest 141 1/4; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 141 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 30

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 3 3/4

REDUCTION IN WHEAT ACREAGE

Bombay, July 16.

Increasing apprehension of black rust development and the prospects of a substantial reduction in Southern Hemisphere wheat acreage. These were highly bullish factors on the Chicago Market, as the result of which wheat rose by two cents per bushel. But the performance of the other markets was not so interesting, both the Stock and Cotton Markets ending just about steady. That the former maintained a good undertone was due only to the support accorded to a few pivotal issues, the market not being excited by the Russian/American trade agreement. While the immediate influence of this fact we considered negligible on the Cotton Market.—Reuter.

Tired Liquidation In Steel Shares

FURTHER SELLING IN BOMBAY DYEINGS

Bulls Holding Aloof

BOMBAY, July 16.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this small session there was tired long liquidation which resulted in a further decline in prices.

Various rumours are current again in the market which discourage buyers. It is said that professional bull operators are holding aloof and those operators who had invested their Silver profits in shares are liquidating. Bears are as usual selling on advances and prices are reaching new low levels.

There is no change in the fundamental situation and in the absence of any important speculation, prices are more or less getting stabilised.

There was further unloading in Bombay Dyeing shares, while some operators were sellers in Tata Steel Dfd. shares. Steel ordinary shares ruled also weak on increased selling. Some holders are parting with steel Second Preference and Scindia shares and it is believed that proceeds will be utilised for Bellapur and Shahabad shares.

Whatever may be the course of prices in the near future, it is generally believed that prices are low enough and there is no room for any material decline. The market is rather oversold and any favourable development will result in scarcity of offerings.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, July 16.

100	Ahm. Advance	295 0
500	Bom Cotton	40 0
250	Bom. Dyeing	792 8
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	257 8
100	Central India	288 2
100	Colaba	135 0
100	Coorla	87 8
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	365 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	108 12
100	Gokak	193 12
1000	Hindustan	1635 0
100	Indore	63 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 4
100	Kohinoor	195 0
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	800 0
250	Model	52 8
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	135 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Sholapur	2.300 0
50	Simplex	73 12
100	Swadeshi	163 2
100	Swan	85 0
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1360 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	102 8
25-50	Central	39 4
500	Imperial	1562 8
125+500	Im. Con.	395 0
50-100	India	122 8
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 8
70	Gwalior	126 4
160	Indian	412 8
40	Katni Def.	1660 0
100	Katni Ord.	418 12
75	Okha	260 0
10	Punjab	26 12
100	Shahabad	478 2
70	United	108 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	45 4
200	Oriental	4450 0
10-100	Vlucan	8 6
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	158 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1731 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	149 6
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 4
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	178 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 16.

Century 206 256 257/8
Bom. Dyeing 802 805 795 798
Kohinoor 195 196 195
Central India 290 288
New Great 136 135
Simplex 74/6 75 73/12
Swadeshi 163 165 163
Bundi 37/8 36/14 36/8
I. Cement 420 415 417 412/8
Punjab 27/4 26/14 26/12
Shahabad 478 477 478
Andhra 1732 1730 1735 1731/4
Tata Hydro 179/6 178/2
Tata Power 1615 1617 1610 1612 1602 1606
Tram. Ord. 150/5 150/10 150 149/6
T. Steel Dfd. 607 601 605 595 597 591/4
T. Steel Ord. 145 144/12 145/8 144 143/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 150 149/8 149/12
Bellopur 339 337 338 335 336/4
B. Steam 305 304/6
B. Burma 348 345 343/12

1000	Tata Power	1606 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	122 0
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	54 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	760 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	28 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	591 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	143 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	161 4
50	Belapur Sugar	336 4
250	Bombay Steam	304 6
125	Bombay Burma	343 12
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-2-0
50	Bombay Telephone	110 0
100	Indian Bleaching	119 6
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	600 0
15	Scindia	13 1
30	Premier Construction	82 0
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	512 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1417 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D.	149 8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 15.

July	57 3/4d
October	58 7/8d
December	58 7/8d
March	57 7/8d

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

	cwts.
Wheat	1,493
Linseed	879
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	27
Gingellyseed	66
Poppyseed	37
Groundnuts	1,075
Rice	9,539
Myrabollams	51
Gram	1,305
Joowar	1,093
Barley	273
Bajree	139
	tons.
Coal	1,223

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 15.

July	0.82
October	0.82 3/4
December	0.84 1/4

At a meeting of the prominent members of the Depressed Classes of Patna and Dinapur held at Bankipore, it was decided to hold the Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference on the 28th of July, 1935.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 16

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/15; Highest Rs. 34/4; Lowest Rs. 33/11; Closing Rs. 33/13

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/12/1; Lowest Rs. 6/9/10; Closing Rs .6/10/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 40/14; Highest Rs. 41; Lowest Rs. 40/6/6; Closing Rs. 40/11

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/14/10; Highest Rs. 6/15/3; Lowest Rs. 6/13; Closing Rs. 6/13/9

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24; Highest Rs. 24/6; Lowest Rs. 23/14; Closing Rs. 24/1/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15/9; Lowest Rs. 2/14/7; Closing Rs. 2/14/9

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, July 16

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £32-1-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £32-2-6
Standard Copper 3 months £32-10-0
Electrolytic copper £36
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 35-3-0.
Copper Ashe Rs. 26-3-0.
Tone: Firm.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1935

Toll-Contractor Loses Battle

Rs. 3,000 Damage Claim Against Kurla Municipality Fails

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July 16.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. K. K. Gadgil, the joint second class Sub-Judge at Thana, in the suit filed by Mr. Haji Abdul Sattar Akhtarkhan, a Muslim Contractor, against the Kurla City Municipality (through its administrative officer) claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages for the alleged loss sustained by the plaintiff due to the defendant Municipality's action in levying conveyance tax.

The suit was for a declaration that the defendant Municipality had no right to recover any conveyance tax from vehicles etc. which were subject to the payment of toll.

The facts of the case were that the plaintiff had taken from the defendant a contract to recover from January 1, 1932 till March 31, 1933 toll tax on all vehicles passing through any toll-bar fixed by the municipality. An agreement in writing dated December 31, 1931 embodying the terms of the contract was passed between the parties.

According to the plaintiff the municipality had in teeth of the agreement wrongfully and illegally recovered conveyance tax from vehicles passing toll-bars farmed out to him, and as under the terms of the agreement vehicles subject to conveyance tax were exempt from toll, the defendant was precluded from making his legitimate recoveries of toll-tax with the result that he had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

The contention of the defendant was that the municipality had not recovered any conveyance tax illegally and that it had recovered such tax only from conveyances which ordinarily run or ply for hire within the limits of the Kurla municipality.

Municipality's Right

The Sub-Judge found that the municipality's right to levy toll-tax except from conveyances which pay or which might be liable to pay a conveyance tax was farmed out to the plaintiff. The vehicles plying within municipal limits were exempt from toll. The plaintiff did not prove that the municipality levied conveyance tax illegally. He further did not prove that any and what damage was caused to him by the act of the municipality. The suit was not barred by limitation.

In the course of his judgment, the Sub-Judge observed that he was unable to accept the argument that "the conveyances which pay a conveyance tax" meant only such conveyances as had actually been paying conveyance tax on the date of the agreement. For, if it were so, by entering into an agreement of that kind, the municipality's hands would be tied and it would be precluded from recovering any conveyance tax or taxes from owners of vehicles, which might come to Kurla to run or ply for hire within municipal limits of Kurla after the date of the agreement and upto the end of its period. That was on face of it unreasonable.

Plaintiff's Conception

Proceeding the Sub-Judge observed: "The plaintiff's idea of toll-tax is that he has a right to its collection as soon as a vehicle passes his 'naka' irrespective of whether the vehicle pays conveyance tax or whether it is kept for use in Kurla. This appears to be the conception of the whole of the plaintiff's claim, namely, conveyance tax or no conveyance tax he must get his toll as soon as a vehicle goes past his 'naka'. This is positively absurd. The only plain and natural meaning of the language employed is that the conveyances which at the date of the agreement paid conveyance tax and conveyances which thereafter might be liable to pay such tax, were to be exempt from the incidence of toll-tax."

The defendant municipality, said the Sub-Judge, was justified in levying the conveyance tax as it had done and there had been nothing illegal about it. Supposing for a moment that the levy had been illegal, yet he was not prepared to hold on the evidence that the plaintiff had succeeded in establishing any definite or specific damage or damages which would entitle him to a decree in a court of law. It was rather a case of continuing breach and the suit would not have been defeated by limitation had it been sound on merits.

The claim having failed, the suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. R. G. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff and Rao Bahadur B. H. Shrinagarpure for the defendant municipality.

CHOLERA SPREADS TO SRINAGAR

Inoculation Measures For City Taken

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), July 15.

The following communique has been issued:—Upto yesterday evening the total number of cases of cholera has been 588, number of deaths being 161, 2 cases have occurred in Bijbihara, 1 case at Nawbagh near Tral and one case at Vishupura, Pulwana Tehsil. 2 cases of cholera have occurred today in Srinagar City.

Inoculation has commenced today at the Saddar hospital. Tomorrow in addition to the Saddar Hospital inoculation centres will be opened at the following places: Diamond Jubilee Hospital, Nawakadal, City Dispensary, Maharajganj, T. B. Dispensary Municipal Office and Rainawari dispensary. In addition the Mission Hospital will be used as an inoculation centre for all visitors other than those entitled.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SIND

KARACHI, July 13.
(By Mail.)

"About 15 p.c. of the able bodied working population of the world is unemployed; about four crores of people are without work in India; about three lakhs in Sind and seven to ten thousand in Karachi alone are unemployed." These were the staggering figures of unemployment quoted by Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, President of the local Indian National League, in the course of a lecture on unemployment in Sind.

The speaker said that the problem was so vital and so vast that nothing much could be done without Government's active help.

Sind being primarily an agricultural province, there should be an agricultural syndicate to help young men to take to agriculture, particularly in view of the immense potentialities in consequence of the Sukkur barrage.—A.P.

Simla: The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has donated Rs. 1,07,825 to Viceroy's Quetta Fund.

REFORMERS v. MULLAJI

Nagpur Court Grants Leave For Privy Council Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 15

The Nagpur High Court has today granted permission for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the well-known suit filed on behalf of the Borah Reform Party against Mullaji Saheb.

The suit was originally filed at Burhanpur. It went on for six years and it was decided in favour of the Reform Party.

In appeal the higher Court set aside the original decision. The Nagpur High Court has now granted leave for appeal to the Privy Council to the original plaintiff.

The suit is for exercise of right of prayer and other religious rites and burial in the Borah Kabarastan in Burhanpur and to stay in the guest house of the Dargah.

The Reform Party has engaged Mr. Wilfred Greene K. C. with Sir Thomas Strangman, ex-advocate General of Bombay, as Junior Counsel.

RELEASE OF DETENUS BEGINS

Nearly 1,000 Sent Home And 250 Set Free Conditionally

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Government of Bengal have begun relaxing restrictions on detenus.

It is now learnt that of the persons detained about 800 have been sent to their villages of domicile, nearly 250 set free conditionally and 175 sent to their homes of domicile. About 100 have been released unconditionally and 34 on money bonds.—United Press.

GODDESS ROBBED OF ORNAMENTS

Image Of Kali Removed From Throne And Left In Jungle

KISHORGANJ, July 15.

News has reached here that the image of goddess Kali, the family deity of Rai Dwarakanath Chakraverty Choudhury Bahadur, Zamindar, Gangatia and an ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was desecrated the other day by some unknown persons.

It is reported that the goddess was robbed of all the gold and silver ornaments that she wore and her throne which was bedecked with one thousand tolas of silver has completely been laid bare and the image removed to a jungle nearby where it was subsequently traced.—United Press.

BIHAR BANS BENGALI BOOK

PATNA, July 15.

"Swadhinatar Joyjatra", a book in Bengali by Bimal Sen, printed by Sudhir Kumar Roy at the Saraswati Press Calcutta, and published by the same from the Saraswati Library at 9, Ramnath Majumdar Street, Calcutta, has been proscribed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa under Section 4 of the Press Act, 1931.—United Press.

EXPEDITION TO KARAKORAM FAILS

SRINAGAR, July 16.

The attempt of the British Karakoram Expedition to scale the peak No. 36 which is 25,400 ft. high, has been abandoned due to bad weather and wrong estimation of the height when within 900 ft. of the summit.—United Press.

LT.-COL. FERRIER DEAD

SIMLA, July 15.

The death has occurred of Lt.-Col I. Ferrier, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, O. C., and Chief Instructor of the Riasc training group, Chakadala, of agranulocytosis at Murree on July 14.—A. P.

NOT AN ART GALLERY—BUT PART OF MOSCOW'S SUBWAY LINE

Beautiful inverted bowls throw the light to the panelled ceiling of this archway as part of the lighting system of the Sokolniki Station of Moscow's new subway. Indirect light is used in many parts of the system. The subway, thrown open to the public amidst scenes of great jubilation, is called the "Metro." All Moscow went joy-riding on the opening day.

TONGA STRIKE IN DELHI

Drivers Complain Of Lack Of Facilities And Police Harassment

NEW DELHI, July 16.

The strike of the local tonga drivers, started to have their grievances remedied, is continuing to-day. The strikers are patrolling the city. Several tongawallas plying in the morning also have joined the strike. The hackney stand at the railway station where hundreds of tongas wait is presenting a deserted appearance.

Despite elaborate police arrangements a few cases of rowdiness were reported yesterday from different parts of the city. A tongawalla carrying several passengers was molested by some strikers who removed the horse.

The strikers allege that for 2,000 tongas plying in the city only 14 stands are provided by the Municipality and when they are compelled to stand on the road owing to lack of accommodation at the stands, they are challenged by the police. They complain that the stands being uncovered no shelter is afforded during intense heat and rain.

The Secretary of the Municipality is negotiating with the representatives of the tongawallas for an agreement.—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI AT LUCKNOW

Will Tour His Assembly Constituency

LUCKNOW, July 15.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has arrived here and is staying at Salempur House. He is leaving for Cawnpore to-morrow and from there will go on a tour of his constituency.

Interviewed the Maulana said he had been working hard for an honourable understanding between Muslims and other communities and if possible between England and India. He intended to do constructive work for Muslims in all places he visited. The Muslim Unity Board on whose mandate he was returned to the Assembly required its policy to be clearly explained to the Muslims.

Referring to the reforms the Maulana said:—"We will know its final shape in a few months and I hope that the country will realise its responsibility and chalk out a programme of work in the country's best interests."

EXPEL CITRINE FROM T. U. C.

Wholesale Protest Against His Acceptance Of Knighthood

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A big storm is brewing in the Trade Union movement over the acceptance of Knighthood in the King's Birthday Honours list by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress. Numerous resolutions from various branches of different trades unions are pouring in to the Transport House. The volume of discontent and indignation has surprised even the officials of the Transport House.

The North West London Branch of the Electrical Trades Union has passed a resolution asking the Union Executive to instruct the Willesden No. 1 branch—Sir Walter Citrine's own branch—to expel Sir Walter from the branch. In the course of a letter to the Union Executive, the North West London Branch "inter alia" states:—

"In our earlier resolution we asked the Executive Committee to take immediate steps to effect Sir W. Citrine's removal from all offices he holds in the Trade Union movement.

"Conscious of the fact that the Electrical Trades Unions are responsible for his conduct and representation on the T. U. C., we now ask the Executive Committee to put their words of regret into actual practice and withdraw him from the T. U. C."

CALL FOR RESIGNATION

The Shepherd's Bush branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union have adopted a resolution calling for his resignation as he has forfeited the confidence of the workers in view of his acceptance of a Knighthood conferred by a Government responsible for the Sedition Act, part II of the Unemployment Act and the most anti-Working Class activity in history.

The resolution from another branch speaks of Citrine bringing discredit to the movement and holding it up to ridicule.—United Press.

ITALIAN AVIATOR AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Italian plane "Savoia Marchetti" piloted by Captain Scaroni arrived at Dum Dum yesterday from Jodhpur on its way to Shanghai.

The Captain is flying to China for instructional purposes. He begins the next stage of the flight to-morrow.—United Press.

MENACE TO INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Govt. Should Take Prompt Measures, Urges Subedar

During the recent interview that Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had with Mr. T. A. Stewart, Commerce Secretary of the Government of India, Mr. Manu Subedar in welcoming Mr. Stewart raised various questions of intense interest oto the Indian commercial interests. He particularly referred to the restrictions on Indian trade by various European countries and the problem of maritime trade, the reported settlement with the maritime States. He also criticised the Government policy towards recommendations of the Tariff Board and deplored the denial protection to the Indian Glass Industry. With regard to restrictions on Indian trade in foreign countries, Mr. Subedar said:—

The Committee view with alarm the effects of various restrictions in the form of prohibitions, monopolies, quotas, exchange restrictions, license system etc., imposed in various European countries during the last few years, on India's export trade. It is significant to note that most of the restrictions have been brought into operation from 1933, i.e. soon after the Ottawa Trade Agreements came into being. It is well-known that India's best customers in the sense that they bought more than they sold to India, have been Germany, France, Italy and Japan, and not Great Britain and the British Dominions. The adoption of measures hostile to Indian trade by these countries, which may be partly a protest against discrimination by India, and partly in self-protection of their exchange, has the dual effect of restricting the exports from India and of displacing the Indian export trade, which was handled hitherto by Indian nationals, into the hands of the nationals of these respective countries, who are also importers and who receive more readily permission to export from India under license.

CHAMBER'S SCHEME.

The Chamber has prepared a list of various restrictions in different countries, which is being supplied to Government. It is the deliberate request of this Chamber that the problem, which has not been studied so far, should be studied. If Government have been watchful of this problem and if they have devised any measures, the Chamber would be much obliged, if they could be stated. If not, the Chamber would like to put forward for serious and immediate consideration of Government a scheme for regulation of imports and exports from India to those countries, which have adopted restrictive measures, and the natural consequences of this scheme would be a system of licenses. The object of licensing would be partly to see that current channels of trade are not disturbed, that the volume of India's export is not reduced, and, lastly, that Indian nationals engaged in this trade, who are being penalised at present, should have their proper share in the import and export trade of this country, instead of such trade passing into the hands of the nationals of the Continental countries who have adopted this policy.

TRADE TREATIES.

It is inevitable that, when Government proceed further in this direction, there would be the necessity of some form of reciprocity in the benefits conferred on other nationals corresponding to the benefits, which are received by Indian nationals. This system would lay the foundations for trade treaties for which, we understand, negotiations are proceeding, but, in which so far no agreements have been reached. The Committee of the Chamber would be much obliged if they are informed in detail about the progress of these negotiations for trade treaties with different countries, such as Canada, Ireland and Italy. We also request that in all such negotiations, the status and privileges of Indian firms in those countries should also have correspondence with the status and privileges enjoyed by their firms in this country.

SETTLEMENT WITH MARITIME STATES.

Referring to the reported settlement with Kathiawar States, Mr. Manu Subedar said:—

A very important factor, which has prevented the revival of trade after depression in India, has been the diversion of trade in uneconomic channels by the activities of maritime States. In the case of some of them it was notorious that they were giving rebates. In the case of all of them, repeated complaints have been heard that the administration is slack, and goods, which should be classified and charged at a higher rate, are passed on at a lower rate. While inflicting this injury on trade, these practices also involve considerable loss of revenue to the Government of India directly and indirectly. This Chamber has, therefore, urged that, while treating equitably the claims of these States, a settlement should be reached as early as possible, which would destroy the motive for any irregularity. Stray newspaper reports mention that such agreements have been reached, but official confirmation has been hitherto lacking. The Committee would very much like to know from you the stage, at which these negotiations are, and the prospects of an early settlement in this direction. The commercial community which contributes so much to the taxes, are also interested in the terms on which such settlements have been reached. Though this is primarily a financial issue, yet its bearings on commerce are so important that we have ventured to refer to this question before you.

MAHAKOSAL PROTESTS

Congress Executive And Govt.'s Quetta Policy

JUBBULPORE, July 14.

Under the auspices of the Betul Congress workers, an important meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, was held at Betul during the week-end.

Among the resolutions, adopted were, the extension till to-day to the various district and tehsil and town Congress Committees to enable them to submit the enrolment form of members to the office of the Provincial Congress Committee; formation of a Defence Committee to fight the cases of Messrs. Beharilal Patel and Krantikumar 'Bhartiya' who are prosecuted by the Betul authorities under Sections 107 Cr. P. C. and 124—A. I. P. C. respectively; expression of sympathy with the victims of the Quetta earthquake and condemnation of the policy and action of the Government of India in refusing permission to public workers to visit Quetta.—United Press.

HINDI SAMMELAN SENATE MEETING

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

A Senate meeting of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held yesterday. About 40 members attended from all provinces. Among those present was Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman and Convenor of the Script Reform Committee. Important decisions were made regarding the courses of study and the policy of the Hindi Parishat examinations.—United Press.

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